FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CSCE DELEGATES READY TO ACCEPT DRAFT DOCUMENT

Hungarian Statement

LD132309 Budapest MTI in English 1809 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Madrid, May 13 (MTI) -- "The Hungarian Government is also ready to accept the draft document of the neutral and non-aligned countries in the form submitted by its authors," said Hungarian Ambassador Istvan Varga, addressing the Friday plenary session of the Madrid meeting. The head of the Hungarian delegation emphasized that the delegation welcomes the favourable developments in the wake of the Soviet appeal and endorses the highly significant political initiative.

"We are convinced," said Istvan Varga, "that the immediate political decision of each participating country is required for the conclusion of the meeting at the earliest". He stated that the positions and interests of the socialist countries are inadequately reflected in the closing document. However, in order to speed up agreement, they are ready to accept the draft in its present form.

Istvan Varga pointed out that the proposal of the neutral countries embodies the work and efforts of two years, contains valuable compromise and has brought the meeting to the threshold of successful conclusion. It is in this understanding that the Hungarian delegation judges efforts aimed at changing substantially the text of the draft.

Istvan Varga stressed finally that in the prevailing tense international situation the earliest successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting could give a fresh impetus to the continuation of the European security process.

GDR Statement

LD131949 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1708 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Madrid, 13 May (ADN) -- GDR representative at the Madrid meeting, Ambassador Peter Steglich, at the plenary session today stated the GDR's willingness to accept the draft final document put forward by the neutral and nonaligned countries on 15 March. He thus supported the Soviet Union's appeal to all the signatory states of the Helsinki Final Act to create the preconditions for this comprehensive draft in order to achieve a speedy positive conclusion to the meeting.

Although the draft does not take into account the ideas and proposals of the socialist states on every point, the GDR has rejected any proposals for changing it and has decided to approve it, in the overriding interest of stabilizing peace in Europe, the need to reduce military confrontation, and to improve cooperation on the European Continent.

The delegations of other socialist states supported the USSR's appeal. Like the GDR, they stated their willingness to approve the draft of the submitted final document.

GREETINGS TO CSSR LEADERS ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU101340 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 May 83 pp 1-2

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram to Gustav Husak, secretary general of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, and to Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier:

Dearest comrades, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on behalf of the Bulgarian people and on our own behalf we convey to you, to the CPCZ Central Committee, to the government and to the Czechoslovak people the most sincere congratulations on the occasion of 9 May -- the national holiday of the CSSR.

The historic victory over Hitler's Germany and the liberation of Czechoslovakia from fascism, with the decisive assistance of the Soviet Army, opened a new page in the historical development of the Czech and Slovak peoples. Favorable domestic and international conditions were created for the successful progress of your country along the path of democracy, toward the victory of socialism.

The Bulgarian working people sincerely rejoice at the fact that, throughout the years of people's government, thanks to the people's selfless efforts, in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal, socialist countries, the CSSR has achieved remarkable successes in its socioeconomic and cultural development. As a result of its consistent and peace-loving foreign policy, fraternal Czechoslovakia enjoys great prestige on the international scene today. We are convinced that the Czechoslovak people's efforts in implementing the decisions of the 16th CPCZ Congress will contribute to the comprehensive, further upsurge of Socialist Czechoslovakia.

Indissolubly linked to the fraternal Soviet Union and to the other Warsaw Pact and CEMA member countries, the CSSR is worthily contributing to the consolidation of the unity and power of the socialist community, of all progressive and peace-loving forces in the struggle to bring to naught the plans of the most aggressive and most reactionary NATO and U.S. circles, which intend to precipitate mankind into the abyss of a thermonuclear disaster; as well as to the preservation and strengthening of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

The Bulgarian Communists and all our people highly appreciate the relations of traditional friendship, indestructible comradeship and comprehensive cooperation existing between the BCP and the CPCZ, between our two countries and peoples. We are convinced that these relations will continue to grow stronger and be intensified also in the future on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, on the basis of the Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Treaty signed between our two countries, the 35th anniversary of which we have recently celebrated, to the benefit of both the Bulgarian and the Czechoslovak peoples, in the interest of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries.

On the occasion of the glorious holiday of fraternal Czechoslovakia we sincerely wish you, dear comrades, we wish the Communists and the working people, we wish all people in the CSSR, great new successes in building a developed socialist society in the CSSR.

PLOVDIV INTERNATIONAL SPRING FAIR CLOSES

AU151901 Sofia BTA in English 1844 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] Plovdiv, May 15 (BTA) -- Deals to the tune of more than 650 million dollars were struck at this year's spring Plovdiv fair for consumer goods, which was closed today.

Specialists are satisfied, taking into consideration the numerous business meetings at which some concrete questions of the cooperation between Bulgarian and foreign firms were discussed.

Mr Petur Rusev, chairman of the Bulgarian Chamber of Trade and Industry, stressed before the BTA reporter that the spring fair is a corroboration of Bulgaria's increased potential in the sphere of consumer goods manufacture. The record foreign participation supports this conclusion. 55 states -- 11 socialist, 28 developing and 16 advanced capitalist countries -- were represented at the fair. The number of participating firms reached 1,500.

"The value of the deals struck, the considerable foreign participation, as well as the active business contacts testify that Bulgaria is an interesting economic partner. This country's prestige in the sphere of international economic relations is due to her correct economic policy, to the strict observance of the undertaken obligations," said Mr Petur Rusev. He added that in the future the efforts will be aimed at unfolding of the industrial joint production on a wide basis, of the joint manufacture, the establishment of mixed companies, including on the territory of Bulgaria, between Bulgarian and foreign firms.

The Bulgarian display at the fair was very impressive. About 45,000 sq.m. This manifested the correct policy of the BCP aimed at diversification and improvement of the manufacture of consumer goods, at meeting still better the steadily growing demands of the people.

This year the Soviet Union was again the biggest foreign participant. As the chairman of the Bulgarian Chamber for Trade and Industry pointed out, the Soviet display, as well as that of the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic which exhibited independently within the framework of the official Soviet participation, both demonstrated the successful implementation of the congress decisions of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the implementation of the Food Programme.

BRIEFS

TECHNICAL COOPERATION WITH USSR -- Plovdiv, May 14 (BTA) -- The 20th session of the permanent working group on economic and technoscientific cooperation in the field of electrical engineering between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union ended here today. Questions of specialization and industrial joint production of electric equipment and special technical equipment were discussed. Analyzed were the possibilities for expanding bilateral cooperation in robot-making, in the manufacture of electric trucks and storage batteries. Approved were the themes for joint work on the new kinds of electrotechnical products and for the improvement of the existing kinds. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1900 GMT 14 May 83 AU]

KAMPUCHEAN MILITARY DELEGATION DEPARTS 13 MAY

Final Meeting With Dzur

LD131327 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] The final round of talks between Army General Martin Dzur, Czechoslovak minister of national defense, and Bou Thang, Central Committee Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, deputy dhairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense, was held at the Ministry of National Defense today. In the course of the deliberations, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the ministers expressed their satisfaction with the development of mutual relations, and assessed opportunities for future cooperation. The military delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea then left Czechoslovakia.

Final Statement

LD140332 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] The military delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea led by Bou Thang, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense, left Czechoslovakia today.

In the final statement on the delegation's visit, it is stressed that during talks with Czechoslovak officials satisfaction was expressed with the development of relations and cooperation between the two countries. Both sides noted that the aggressive militaristic policy of the imperialist countries, particularly the United States, has seriously worsened the international situation and is leading to a heightening of tension. During the talks which the Kampuchean military delegation held in Czechoslovakia, the two sides reaffirmed their desire to further expand friendly contacts between the Czechoslovak People's Army and the armed forces of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

CUBAN DELEGATION ENDS VISIT, LEAVES 10 MAY

AU131331 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 May 83 p 2

[Text] Prague, 10 May 83 -- A Cuban delegation led by Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of the Politburo of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of transportation of the Republic of Cuba, ended its official visit of the CSSR on Tuesday.

During its stay, the Cuban delegation visited a number of industrial and transportation enterprises and discussed issues concerning the further expansion of cooperation in the transportation sphere between the two countries.

At Ruzyne Airport, the Cuban guests were seen off by Antonin Kapek, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and leading secretary of the Prague City party committee, CSSR Minister of Trnasportation Vladimir Blazek, Interior Minister of the Czech Socialist Republic Josef Jung, and other officials. Sidroc Ramos Palacios, ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to the CSSR, was also present.

PERFORMANCE OF CUBAN GUEST TRAINEES REVIEWED

AU101105 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 5 May 83 p 6

[Petr Novacek report: "They Are Working Among Us; For 5 Years, Young Cubans Have Been Trained in Czechoslovak Enterprises"]

[Text] On 5 May, 5 Years ago, an intergovernmental agreement was signed on the basis of which young workers from Cuba are temporarily employed and, more importantly, professionally trained in Czechoslovakia. By the end of April this year, 4,615 Cuban citizens, more than 900 of them women, were receiving their training in our country. They work in 76 Czechoslovak production enterprises.

In charge of the training of young Cuban specialists in the CSSR is, on the Cuban side, the Kubatechnika enterprise, and, on our side, the Federal Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, along with the two republics' ministries. Cladellas Jesus, director of Kubatechnika, and Dr Stefan Karabin, candidate of sciences, director of the labor section at the Federal Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, were thus able to give us many more interesting details about this topic than we could publish in yesterday's ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY, in our report about their meeting with journalists on Monday.

Two Stages

First of all, they explained, Cubans aged 18 to 35 whose state of health corresponds to our criteria are being sent to the CSSR. Upon his arrival, every Cuban worker receives clothing worth Kcs2,400 and, immediately thereafter, is assigned to a 3-month course in the Czech language. After an additional 3 months, the language training is enriched by an introduction into the field in which he is to be trained in our country.

There follows a second stage, lasting 3 and 1/2 years. Every Cuban is trained according to a precise curriculum worked out by the production enterprises. Before returning to Cuba, which is usually after 4 years, he receives a diploma stating his qualifications and a certificate indicating the respective examinations. As Cladellas Jesus said, workers who have received their training in the CSSR are held in great esteem in Cuba.

Without Problems

Cuban workers earn an average of Kcs1,625 in net monthly wages. They fulfill the performance norms gradually, depending on the degree of adaptation, 50 to 116 percent. Their uncondoned absence is only 0.2 percent.

After this last detail, the debate turned to discipline and other sensitive issues. "The problems that have cropped up were primarily a result of the language barrier and of the fact that sometimes Cuban citizens do not understand the mentality and habits of our people very well. Responsibility for the squabbles that have occurred at some places -- once in Blatne, for example -- was, however, equally shared and was borne also by our people. Meanwhile, thanks to the Cuban comrades' solicitude, the selection of candidates for training in the CSSR has also improved substantially. Out of all foreign workers being trained in our country, it is the young Cubans who do not cause us any troubles," confirmed Dr S. Karabin.

Jaroslav Jezbera, director of the Tepna Nachod enterprise, who was present at the press conference, more than confirmed this: "In the last 4 years, we have had excellent experience with young Cubans. We are only sorry that in 3 weeks our enterprise will have to bid farewell to the last 80 of them. There will be some broken hearts...." Since we are discussing "love stories": Czechoslovak-Cuban cooperation in this field has generated, among other things, more than 80 marriages, to which more than 50 children have already been born.

What will happen next? The training of Cuban workers in the CSSR will continue. On the basis of the Federal Government's resolution of last year, however, we must -- within the framework of our economy's intensification -- primarily learn how to effectively use our own manpower. That is why only slightly more than 400 young Cubans will arrive in our country this year. They will be trained especially in those fields in which we are taking part in building investment porjects in Cuba.

That is why, for example, 120 Cuban specialists will begin to be trained in Czechoslovak breweries; they will be the first Cuban workers in our agricultural-food industry complex.

CPSL OFFICIAL RECEIVES CPSU DELEGATION 13 MAY

LD131544 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Ludovit Pezlar, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received a CPSU Central Committee delegation, led by Akil Salimov, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, in Bratislava today. In the course of a comradely discussion they exchanged experiences on the work of party bodies and organizations in fulfilling the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 26th CPSU Congress in the spheres of ideology, education, the arts and culture. The delegation later laid a bouquet in Slavin, in tribute to the memory of Soviet heroes who lost their lives in the liberation of Czechoslovakia. The delegation will also visit Banska Bystrica and the High Tatras.

FOJTIK ADDRESSES DANISH COMMUNISTS 14 MAY

LD152201 Prague CTK in English 2013 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] Copenhagen [no date as received] CETEKA correspondent -- There is no more important and urgent task than to prevent a nuclear catastrophe and ensure peace, head of the Czechoslovak delegation, Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium Alternate Member and Central Committee Secretary Jan Fojtik said at a meeting with Danish Communists of Bronshoj District.

Foreign delegations to the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of Denmark met members of district party organizations on Saturday.

The Czechoslovak Communist Party believes that the communist movement should decisively engage in the historical struggle to save human civilization. This is also one of the main reasons why we think that it is necessary to convene a world conference of communist and workers' parties, Jan Fojtik stressed.

We witness the extremely hazardous policy of reactionary and militaristic forces of the United States represented by the Reagan administration. It is a policy leading to greater arms buildup and to the introduction of new weapons of mass annihilation.

The Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community associated in the defensive alliance of the Warsaw Treaty do not threaten anybody. The vital interest of the Soviet Union and all countries of real socialism is to halt the arms race as soon as possible and to consistently implement disarmament programs, starting with nuclear disarmament, Jan Fojtik stressed.

We follow the Lenin theory of the necessity of peaceful co-existence of states with different social systems, and proletarian internationalism and solidarity with all who struggle against imperialist oppression, build progressive systems and a new society without exploitors. That is why we condemn those who try to suppress the will of nations and to stifle revolutionary and progressive movements.

As the events in Poland confirmed, the United States strives to change the character of social systems in the socialist countries. The U.S. representative at the Madrid meeting of the participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe makes U.S. willingness to sign an agreement on peace cooperation between European nations conditional on basic changes of the social order of the socialist countries. U.S. ruling circles themselves have no great illusions about the possibilities of enforcing their proposals, but want to gain time to be able to carry out their new military programs, deploy new nuclear missiles and then to talk with the socialist states from the position of strength, Jan Fojtik said.

Jan Fojtik noted that the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War will be held in Prague at the end of June, and expressed the conviction that the assembly will significantly contribute to the present struggle for the preservation of human civilization and culture.

SCOTTISH TU CHIEF VISITS PRAGUE 9-11 MAY

Guest of TU Council

AU111127 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 May 83 p 2

[CTK report in the "By Teletype, Mail, Telephone..." column]

[Text] James Milne, chairman of the International Trade Union Committee for Peace and Disarmament and chairman of the Scottish Trade Union Congress, arrived in the CSSR on Monday at the invitation of the Central Trade Union Council [URO]. With leading URO representatives he will discuss problems of the international trade union movement and questions connected with participation in preparations for the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War. At the Ruzyne airport, J. Milne was welcomed by URO Secretary Viliam Kozik and WFTU Secretary Boris Averyanov.

Departure For Vienna

AU131440 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 May 83 p 2

[Text] [CTK] On Wednesday, a delegation of the Central Trade Union Council [URO], led by URO secretary Viliam Kozik, left for Vienna to attend a session of the International Committee for Peace and Disarmament, which will be held there on 12-13 May. One of the main objectives of the session will be the preparation of a gathering of trade unionists within the framework of the World Assembly For Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War, which will be held in Prague in June. James Milne, chairman of the International Committee for Peace and Disarmament and chairman of the Scottish Trade Union Congress, who paid a brief visit to the CSSR at the URO's invitation, left for Vienna at the same time.

HUSAK, OTHERS PARTICIPATE IN CPCZ CONFERENCES

Sessions Start 14 May

LD141239 Prague CTK in English 1031 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- Czechoslovak Communist Party conferences in nine regions of Czechoslovakia, Prague and Bratislava went into session here today Saturday, under the slogan "All forces of the party and the people for the fulfillment of the program of the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia".

The sessions bring to a climax the deliberations of more than 1,600,000 members and candidate members of the Party between two congresses, which opened with annual meetings of primary organizations earlier this year. (The party conference in the tenth region, West Slovakia, was held last weekend.)

Taking part in the regional and city conferences are delegations of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. The delegation to the party conference in Prague is headed by party General Secretary and Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak.

Great attention is being given to the assessment of the share of the regional and city organizations in implementing the program of the social and economic development of building advanced socialist society. Emphasis is being placed on more resolute action in putting into life the strategic line of intensification of the national economy, faster application of new scientific and technological knowledge into production, consistent increase in the effectiveness of production, better utilization of fuels, energy, raw and other materials, broader involvement in the international socialist integration whithin the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, improved management and planning organization of work and strengthening of discipline.

The conference deal with increase in the effectiveness of ideological and political-educational work and its harmonization with the main tasks of the party in the home and foreign policy. Their attention is focused on improvement in the work of party bodies and primary organizations in fulfilling the tasks in the political, economic, and ideologicial-educational activity.

Delegation Heads Named

LD141247 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0900 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] Editor, Lubos Lidicky, reports on the regional party conferences: The conferences are completing 8 months of preparations for the annual deliberations. The importance of the conferences is stressed by the presence of CPCZ Central Committee delegations.

The delegation as the Prague City conference is led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic.

Other Presidium members are the heads of delegations at the following conferences:

Vasil Bilak, in the South Moravian Region; Peter Colotka, in the Central Bohemian Region; Alois Indra, in the South Bohemian Region; Milos Jakes, in the North Bohemian Region, Josef Dempny, in the East Bohemian Region; Josef Korcak, in the North Moravian Region; and Jozef Lenart, in the East Slovak Region. Josef Haman, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium is the head of the party delegation in the West Bohemian Region. Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, is head of the party delegation at the conference of Communists in the Central Slovak Region.

Party Chiefs Elected

LD152351 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 15 May 83

[Excerpts] The regional and city conferences, which ended today in nine regions of Czechoslovakia, in Prague, and in Bratislava, became an important political event in the life of the CPCZ and Czechoslovak socialist society.

The conferences elected new regional committees -- in the Prague and Bratislava city committees -- of the party, and control and auditing commissions. Comrade Antonin Kapek has been elected leading secretary of the Prague City CPCZ Committee; Comrade Gejza Slapka has been elected leading secretary of the Bratislava City CPSL Committee.

Comrade Vaclav Hajek has been elected leading secretary of the Central Bohemian Regional CPCZ Committee; Comrade Miroslav Slavik has been elected leading secretary of the South Bohemian regional party committee; Comrade Josef Mevald has been elected leading secretary of the West Bohemian regional party committee; Comrade Jaroslav Hajn has been elected leading secretary of the North Bohemian regional party committee; Comrade Frantisek Tesar has been elected leading secretary of the East Bohemian regional party committee; Comrade Vaclav Herman has been elected leading secretary of the South Moravian regional party committee; Comrade Miroslav Mamula has been lected leading secretary of the North Moravian Regional CPCZ Committee. Comrade Vladimir Pirosik has been elected leading secretary of the Central Slovak Regional CPSL Committee and Comrade Jan Pirc has been elected leading secretary of the East Slovak regional party committee.

In their resolutions the delegates to the conferences approved the main aims and tasks in implementing the 16th CPCZ Congress program in regional and municipal party organizations, on whose implementation the party organs, primary organizations, and all Communists will concentrate in the coming period.

Jakes Cites Economic Shortcomings

LD151426 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 15 May 83

[Excerpts] The regional CPCZ, CPSL, and Prague and Bratislava city conferences are continuing.

At the Usti nad Labem party regional conference, Milos James, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee, leading a CPCZ Central Committee delegation, made a speech. He emphasized the role of the North Bohemian Region as being most important with regard to fuel and energy. He thanked the region's workers for the results they have achieved in fulfilling the 5-year plan and paid particular tribute to the selfless work of miners.

He went on to speak about the positive results achieved in the development of the national economy in fulfilling the economic line of the congress, and dealt specifically with certain shortcomings. In this context, Comrade Milos Jakes said:

[Begin recording] Efficiency is not developing at a desirable rate. The intensification process is still being carried out too slowly. The application of science and technology in practice is not at a desirable level. Manufacturing and technological innovation, quality, the technical level and reliability of products, especially in engineering, have not reached the necessary parameters. The consumption of fuels, energy, raw and secondary materials is still too high. The fulfillment of mass production conceals shortcomings in filling the range of goods; stocks are growing, and this means that for many goods there is no market.

We cannot on the one hand carry out economy measures (? and then on the other hand expend) materials and fuels, work and wage resources on goods that lay idle in warehouses, or which we have to sell at far below their production cost. This represents great losses for society, which we cannot tolerate. We must face up to this problem, but, nevertheless, certain manufacturers behave as if this matter is of no concern to them. That is why we must wage a hard and unremitting struggle to raise the export level of our goods, and to improve our commercial activity.

One percent alone of our export represents a gain of more than 500 million hard-currency Kcs -- just 1 percent! On the other hand, raising the price of our goods on world markets by 1 percent is, unfortunately, the tendency prevailing at present. So you see what sums are involved, and, if we (? take the example of) textiles, we can realize what a huge pile of textiles would have to (? be sold) in order to bring in (? 500)-million hard-currency Kcs.

Everywhere we must make ourselves aware of the exceptional importance of improving the export performance of our national economy. That is why the party organs and organizations must deal regularly and very specifically with how we fulfill export tasks, and the standard of goods we export. I need hardly mention, I hope, that the same attention is owed also to our own consumers on the domestic market.

As was stressed at the 16th party congress, we must better [word indistinct] everything which goes into production. We must better utilize basic assets, labor resources, raw materials and energy sources. Scientific and technical progress must be directed specifically toward the struggle to (? harness) our reserves. Let us not be [word indistinct] in our agitation and propaganda. Let us make even more markedly clear to the working people the fact that, for example, saving the national economy a mere 1 percent of the current volume of oil consumption represents (? 39,000) metric tons, that is to say, (? 39) million liters of oil. A 1-percent savings in fuel represents 1 million metric tons of standard fuel, that is to say, 3 million metric tons of North Bohemian brown coal -- that is what 1 percent means! Again, a mere 1-percent savings in grain fodder represents 101,000 metric tons -- that is the total production of one district, or last year's production of grain in smaller districts such as Liberec and Ceska Lipa combined.

Therefore, we must not be content with the mere volume fulfillment of the plan and pass over the [word indistinct] production of [word indistinct], but we must also pay attention to how we use the goods produced.

The challenging tasks which face us this year and up to the 17th party congress require of the party bodies and of all party members that they develop a real struggle -- not just a struggle in words, but in deeds -- to use all reserves, to make best use of what resources we have, to eliminate shortcomings.

I say quite openly that if we wish to maintain our standard of living and consolidate our social guarantees, we must all work harder and more efficiently than up till now, and we must also make better use of materials and energy. [end recording]

Beno Notes Lagging Sectors

LD152337 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] Mikulas Beno, head of a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee and Central Committee secretary, spoke in the discussion of the CPSL regional conference in Banska Bystrica. From his speech we have recorded the following:

[Begin recording] Even when assessing past work, we mainly look forward. It is not easy to maintain the dynamism of economic development that we have achieved; it requires vast, purposeful effort. We are seeking ways to cope better with new, higher, demanding tasks, how to discover and implement new solutions, how to use and develop all the progressive things which have proved successful, how to tackle weak points more resolutely. We Communists must approach work in all sectors in a more comprehensive way, from the point of view of the party's economic policy; we must produce more than set by the plan. We must, above all, approach our work from the point of view of potential capacities and reserves. We must find ways to activate them, realize what the pressing needs of the society are and how to satisfy them in the most rational way. We must compare the efficiency of our work and the quality of products with the real level of current scientific and technological progress.

We know that the overall results in the region often conceal sectors that are lagging behind and unfulfilled quantitative or qualitative indicators. The basic guidelines of the implementation of the socioeconomic program of the 16th Congress, apart from their decisive economic aspect, have a very significant social aspect, as well as an ideological-political aspect. We know how the high culture of work and the high level of organization, the progress in production and the standards of products, as well as the progressive system of efficient interest positively influence the political atmosphere. And we know, how -- conversely -- negative attitudes weaken the political atmosphere. We know the mighty force of conscientious labor. What is involved is political conditioning of a successful implementation of demanding programs, plans, and projects. It is also important that their aims, social significance, and methods of their implementation be transformed through the consciousness of the people, their thinking. This, at the present moment, is the main task of ideological work. We have a good program base, plans, resolutions, and our main guidelines. We also know the ways of tackling virtually all basic tasks.

What then, comrades, is the greatest weakness? Inconsistency, doing things by halves, lack of comprehensive attitude in implementing resolutions, projects, and plans. The twin main factor of the quality and results of party leadership and the constant strengthening of the unit, activity, and links between the party and the work collective, as well as the impetus of a marked progress is, briefly speaking, anchored in two basic spheres:

In the individual activity of every Communist and in the level of the work in primary organizations -- the position of these organizations in a work collective as a genuine political core and center which is implementing its vanguard position.

We are posing the question of how to tackle as well as possible this coming stage, being aware that if we want to base ourselves on the results of the annual conferences in a truly creative and politically active way we will have to work ceaselessly and very hard. A wealth of proposals, incentives, and remarks has arisen from the annual meetings and conferences. We should never forget to analyze them honestly and individually and to adopt factual conclusions. What will be more difficult and more demanding and time-consuming, however, is enhancing the party work and its style. [end recording]

MINISTRY OFFICIAL ON WORSENING WATER POLLUTION

Au160722 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 May 83 p 5

[Article by Engineer Jiri Hajek, chairman of the CPCZ primary organization, Ministry of Forestry and Water Economy: "Precious Water; Carelessness and Indifference Are the Main Causes of the Pollution of Streams"]

[Summary] "On the basis of an analysis of the development of the pollution of streams, in 1973 the federal government and, in its wake, the Government of the Czech Socialist Republic, approved a law, the aim of which was to contribute to bringing about the desirable turnabout in the development of pollution of waterways. The reality, however, is different.

"While in 1976, for example, the index of pollution by organic substances was only 0.2 percent higher than in 1971, between 1976 and 1981 pollution increased by more than 30 percent. Following the adoption of the new law, water pollution has thus been growing at a much faster rate than previously."

Most producers of the pollutants contaminating our rivers argue that the reason is very simple: While the volume of industrial and agricultural production and the number of new housing settlements are constantly growing, the volume of investment resources for sewage treatment plants keeps declining. However, this is only part of the truth.

After approval of the law, a number of polluters were granted an exemption. But the validity of the exemption was limited. Its purpose was to give the polluters enough time to adapt to the requirements of the new law.

"Today is 1983, the law has been in force 8 years and an additional 1,900 applicants have requested the granting of new exemptions. These applicants, perpetrators of pollution, not only do not bother to meet the requirements of the law and the government decrees connected with it, they mostly do not even bother to properly justify their applications. Inspectors from the Ministry of Forestry and Water Economy who have reviewed these applications have proved that at least 600 of them were unjustified or carelessly explained, using incomplete or even false data and arguments.

"The number of calamities [havarie], that is, of sudden instances of pollution of streams or underground water, the solution of which usually requires extraordinary sums and efforts, has also increased. In the past there used to be some 200 such cases a year; in 1982 there were as many as 300 cases.

"Especially calamities that are caused by gross carelessness, indifference and non-observance of basic duties, but also deliberately committed calamities are increasing in numbers."

Some organizations approach the issue of environmental protection as though it were a conflict between those who, in difficult conditions, are fulfilling the exacting tasks of the state plan, ensuring economic development and building an advanced socialist society and those who, by raising the issue of the protection of nature, are erecting stumbling blocks and impeding the fulfillment of economic tasks.

"In reality, however, on one side of the conflict are those who violate the laws of this country, laws which our socialist society adopted to protect its interests and the interests of the coming generations. And on the other side of the conflict are those who protect these laws and who are accountable to the party and society for their work."

RUDE PRAVO ATTACKS PRAGUE CULTURAL JOURNAL

AU131818 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech for 7 May on page 5 carries a 2,000-word Dusan Konecny article entitled "Tradition and the Present." In the article, Konecny reviews two current Prague exhibitions -- "Czech Caricature in the First Half of the 20th Century," that is on display in the exhibition hall of the Czechsolovak Writers Union, and "Humor and Satire in the Struggle for Peace and Against War," at the Vaclav Spala Gallery.

Having positively assessed both exhibitions as representing "truly revolutionary, non-conformist, and uncompromisingly fighting art," Konecny says: "This contrasts with the so-called nonconformist art, which is a focus of a mysterious series that is published as a supplement of the periodical JAZZ, a series that is almost enmeshed in the cobweb of illegality. It has published, for example, a mistaken, semidilettantish study by J. Chaloupecky, in the sixties one of the 'protagonists' of the unscrupulous attacks on the healthy development of socialist realism, devoted to Dadaism and surrealism. That which is presented as so-called nonconformist art only postures as being avant-garde and has nothing in common with genuine avant-garde which is always connected with the communist movement. These phenomena often only flirt with communism and, in reality, conform to the bourgeoisie, its interests and its tastes."

BRIEFS

NICARAGUAN TRADE UNIONISTS -- Villiam Kozik, secretary of the Central Trade Union Council, yesterday met with a group of Nicaraguan trade unionists at the conclusion of their 6-week study sojourn in Czechoslovakia. He stressed that the course for trade unionists from Nicaragua that was organized by the Antonin Zapotocky School of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement was one of the concrete expressions of the agreement between the Central Trade Union Council and the Sandinist Federation of Labor and a manifestation of Czechsolovak trade unionists' international solidarity with the just struggle of the people of Nicaragua. During the 6 weeks, the representatives of the Nicaraguan trade union federation acquainted themselves with the role, work, and tasks of the Revolutionary Trade Union movement. They visited industrial and agricultural enterprises, where they exchanged experiences with Czechoslovak trade union functionaries and working people. [Text] [Prague PRACE in Czech 6 May 83 p 4 AU]

GREENS' STATEMENT TO HONECKER, REPLY REPORTED

LD131502 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1338 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Berlin, 13 May (ADN) -- Today, Friday, a letter was conveyed from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to deputies of the Green Parliamentary Group in the FRG Bundestag Petra Kelly and Gert Bastian, to business manager of the Greens Lukas Bechmann, and their friends. Erich Honecker was answering a statement handed in by them to the visitor's office of the GDR State Council on 12 May.

We give below the Greens' statement and the letter to Petra Kelly, an identical copy of which was sent to the other Greens representatives:

In awareness of the special obligation of the two German states for peace and disarmament in Europe, we appeal to the GDR Government to work just as strongly for arms control and disarmament within the Warsaw Pact and, above all, with regard to the Soviet Union, just as we demand this from the FRG Government, whose citizens we are, within NATO and with regard to the United States.

We are convinced that both German governments have the duty and also the opportunity to oppose in the relevant alliances a development that increases danger of conflict through increasing arms, and thus must call forth the resolute resistance of all Germans in East and West!

We see it as a self-evident task of the two German states and their governments to act in accordance with the will of their citizens and not only to not obstruct the commitment of all people who strive for peace and detente, but to aid and encourage them in every possible way.

Only then will both German states to able to justify themselves in the fact of history.

Berlin, 12 May 1983

Gaby Potthast, Gert Bastian, Lukas Beckmann, Petra K. Kelly, Roland Vogt, Milan Horacek

The reply from Erich Honecker:

Dear Frau Kelly:

I thank you very much indeed for your statement which, because of other commitments, I could not accept personally yesterday afternoon. Since I was not able to speak to you and your friends, I should like to let you know by this means that in the matter to which you refer the GDR Government totally agrees with you that both German states should work for arms control and disarmament within their alliances in the awareness of their obligation for peace and detente. I can assure you that in accordance with the principles enshrined in its Constitution, the GDR is working resolutely for arms renunciation and disarmament in East and West, particularly in the nuclear sphere, just as you demand of the Government of the FRG, of which you are a citizen, within NATO and with regard to the United States. We, too, see it as our duty -- in line with the desires of the GDR citizens -- to work in every way to prevent the world being engulfed in a nuclear inferno.

The results of my most recent negotiations in Moscow with Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, are a further sign that on the issue of arms limitation and disarmament the Soviet Union shares the view that Europe should be made free of nuclear weapons. As is known, the Soviet Union has renounced a first strike with nuclear weapons and has called upon all nuclear powers to do the same. Unfortunately, neither the United States nor the other NATO states have responded positively to this to date.

As you can see from the enclosed Declaration of the Warsaw Pact states of 5 January 1983, we are making every effort to reach a treaty between the Warsaw Pact and NATO on the bilateral renunciation of the use of military force, on the maintenance of peaceful relations, and on carrying out a number of other verifiable disarmament measures on the principles of equality and equal security.

We are in favor of a nuclear-free zone in Central Europe, are making available the whole of GDR territory for this purpose and we would welcome it if the FRG also, as I proposed in my letter to Chancellor Helmut Kohl, took a positive stand on this and took part in negotiations on relevant measures. As you know, the USSR also supports this proposal.

With friendly greetings,

E. Honecker

NAUMANN, SED DELEGATION ON OFFICIAL MOSCOW VISIT

For Moscow reportage on the visit to Moscow by Naumann, SED Central Committee member and first secretary of the Berlin party committee, his meeting with Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, and other activities, see the Eastern Europe Section of the 13 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

HONECKER SENDS TELEGRAM ON LEAVING USSR

AU110715 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 May 83 p 2

[Text] Moscow (ADN) -- On leaving the territory of the USSR Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, sent a telegram to Yuriy Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary. It states:

We wish to wholeheartedly thank you for the hospitality shown to us. The atmosphere of openmindedness, trust and close affinity, which we felt everywhere in your country, has deeply impressed us.

The talks conducted with you demonstrated once again our joint determination to deepen and develop the fraternal relations between our parties and states in the interest of building socialism and communism, of strengthening the unity and cohesion of the community and socialist states and of securing peace.

We are firmly convinced that strong new stimuli will emanate from the results of the visit for deepening universal cooperation and strengthening our fraternal alliance.

We wish you, dear Comrade Andropov, the CPSU, and the Soviet people great new successes in Communist construction and in securing peace.

SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS CPSU'S ALIYEV

AU111121 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 May 83 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has sent a telegram of congratulations to Geydar Aliyev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The greetings address signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker reads as follows:

Dear Comrade Geydar Aliyevich Aliyev:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, its Politburo, and on my own behalf I convey to you cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings on your 60th birthday.

By your responsible work in high party and state functions you are making an outstanding contribution to the successful socialist construction in the Soviet Union. We particularly value the respect and sympathy which you are constantly paying to our party and the GDR.

We wish you, dear Comrade Geydar Aliyevich, further great successes in the collective of the party leadership, health, and creative vigor.

SCIENCE PROTOCOL WITH ROMANIA SIGNED IN BERLIN

AU071608 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 7 May 83

[Text] The 23rd session of the joint subcommission for scientific-technical cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the GDR has taken place in Berlin. During the discussions, the two sides approached questions concerning deepening and developing scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries in the spirit of what was agreed upon during summit meetings. Cooperation ventures were agreed upon in such fields as chemistry, machine-building, forestry economy, construction materials, energy, and light industry.

The results of the session were included in a protocol signed by Mihail Florescu, minister secretary at the National Council for Science and Technology, and by Fritz Hilbert, deputy minister of science and technology of the GDR.

During his visit Mihail Florescu was received by Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. On behalf of Comrade Academician Dr Engineer Elena Ceausescu, first deputy prime minister of the government and chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, a message of friendship and wishes for new successes to the scientists and research workers in the GDR were extended on this occasion.

Expressing warm thanks for the message, Gerhard Weiss, in turn, asked the Romanian guest to convey respectful wishes for well-being to Comrade Academician Dr Eng Elena Ceausescu, as well as wishes for new successes in the prestigious activity she is carrying out in the field of science and at a sociopolitical level to strengthen friendship and cooperation between the scientists in the two countries to the benefit of the two peoples, and of peace and progress in the world.

HONECKER, STOPH CONGRATULATE CSSR ON ANNIVERSARY

AU101438 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 May 83 p 2

["Telegram to Prague on 38th Liberation Anniversary"]

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, have sent the following telegram to Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and to CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal:

Dear comrades:

On the occasion of the 38th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation from fascism by the glorious Soviet Army we most cordially congratulate you, the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government, and the fraternal CSSR people, on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the people of the GDR.

Under the leadership of the CPCZ the Czechoslovak people have consistently used the historical opportunity offered by the liberation deed of the Soviet Union for the revolutionary transformation of their country, and have created a firmly established flourishing socialist state. This state is making a weighty contribution to strengthening really existing socialism.

The important achievements of your country on which we most cordially congratulate you, dear comrades, are eloquent proof of the verve and the creative energy of our class brothers in the CSSR. They are the result of purposeful Marxist-Leninist leadership and living evidence of the world-changing strength and topicality of the teachings of Karl Marx.

Your activities, full of initiatives for implementing the concerted foreign policy of the countries of the socialist community, find great recognition. We are at one with you in the struggle against the danger of a nuclear inferno and for safeguarding peace, as well as for specific steps toward arms limitation and disarmament. In close alliance with the USSR and the other fraternal states, the GDR and the CSSR untiringly advocate the implementation of the program for improving the international situation announced in the Prague declaration of the Political Consultative Assembly of the Warsaw Pact member states.

The truly internationalist cooperation between our Marxist-Leninist parties and our socialist neighbor countries, which is becoming closer year after year, fills us with deep satisfaction. It has created a firm bond of unbreakable friendship between our two peoples and is yielding more and more fruit.

Rest assured, dear Czechoslovak comrades, that in accordance with the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance of 3 October 1977 which is setting the trend far into the future, the GDR will do everything in its power to incessantly strengthen our fraternal alliance.

We wish you, dear Czechoslovak comrades, all Communists, and the people of the CSSR from the bottom of our hearts new successes in building socialism and combine with this our best wishes for good health and personal well-being.

FIDEL CASTRO RECEIVES OUTGOING AMBASSADOR

LD131317 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Cuban head of state, Dr Fidel Castro, stressed the high standard of relations between Cuba and the GDR at a farewell visit by the GDR ambassador, Dr Harry Spindler, in Havana. During the talk there was agreement in emphasizing the need for stepping up the peace struggle, for international understanding and for close cooperation between all anti-imperialist peace forces.

HOFFMAN, DELEGATION END VISIT TO SYRIA

LD120925 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0804 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Damascus, 12 May (ADN) -- The GDR military delegation led by Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of defense, ended its visit of several days to Syria today. On the last day of the visit Minister Hoffmann held a meeting to exchange views with Khalid Bakdash, secretary general of the Syrian Communist Party. During the talk questions concerning the present international situation and developments in the Middle East were discussed.

SCIENTISTS ESTABLISH DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE

AU140718 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 May 83 pp 1-2

[Summary] Berlin (ND) -- "A GDR committee for scientific questions of securing peace and disarmament was constituted in Berlin on Wednesday. Werner Scheler, president of the GDR Academy of Sciences, appointed 47 internationally respected scientists of our country as members of this body." "Hermann Klare, vice president of the academy, is chairman of the committee, and his deputies are Claus Grote, general secretary of the academy; Werner Kalweit, vice president; and Karlheinz Lohs, director of the research department for chemical toxicology of the academy."

The committee, whose members are highly competent in questions of securing peace and disarmament because of their research work, is to coordinate the comprehensive activities of GDR scientists for securing peace. "The main thing is to achieve an interdisciplinary cooperation that is more effective and in line with topical requirements." Werner Scheler stressed that the committee will be an initiator and mentor for scientific works that deal with the nature, the motivating forces, and the trends and consequences of the arms race intensified by imperialism and that, in accordance with the appeal of the presidents of the academies of science of the socialist countries, it will work for setting up an international committee for preventing nuclear war.

NEW ZEALAND'S MULDOON HOLDS TALKS, ENDS VISIT

LD131437 Budapest MTI in English 1033 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Budapest, May 13 (MTI) -- Today Hungarian-New Zealand plenary talks began in Budapest under the leadership of Prime Ministers Gyorgy Lazar and Robert David Muldoon. The sides discussed the state of bilateral relations and agreed on the need of improving cooperation, particularly in the economic and commercial fields. Further ways and means of development were also discussed.

In the morning President Pal Losonczi met the New Zealand premier in his office. The cordial meeting was attended by Deputy Foreign Minister Vencel Hazi, and Ambassador Hugo Judd of New Zealand to Hungary.

In the parliament Robert David Muldoon and Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai held extensive discussions on topical world economic issues and bilateral economic relations.

Lazar, Muldoon Talks Continue

LD131433 Budapest MTI in English 1116 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Budapest, May 12 (MTI) -- Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar of Hungary and his New Zealander counterpart Robert Muldoon Thursday held private talks. In a cordial atmosphere they discussed major international political and economic issues of mutual interest.

In the evening Gyorgy Lazar and his wife gave a dinner in honour of the New Zealander head of government and his wife in the parliament building. Also present were several members of the Hungarian Government and senior personalities of Hungary's political and economic life.

During the dinner both Gyorgy Lazar and Robert Muldoon gave a toast.

As reported Robert Muldoon arrived in Budapest Thursday afternoon for an official visit on the invitation of Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar of Hungary.

Muldoon Leaves; Communique Issued

LD151044 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] The New Zealand prime minister, Robert David Muldoon, has finished his official visit and left our country. At Ferihegy Airport, Premier Gyorgy Lazar, Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, and Finance Minister Istvan Hetenyi bade hime farewell. A communique has been published on the visit of the New Zealand head of government.

PRC OLYMPIC COMMITTEE DELEGATION ARRIVES

AU111122 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 10 May 83 p 16

[Unattributed report: "Chinese Sports Delegation in Budapest"]

[Text] At the invitation of Istvan Buda, chairman of the Hungarian Olympic Committee, a delegation of the Chinese Olympic Committee led by Huang Zhong, vice chairman of the Chinese Olympic Committee, has arrived in Budapest. The guests will have talks with Hungarian sports leaders.

LEADERS SEND CSSR NATIONAL DAY MESSAGE

AU140840 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 8 May 83 p 3

[Text] On the occasion of the national holiday of Czechoslovakia, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent the following message yesterday to Prague to Gustav Husak, secretary general of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, and Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the CSSR Government:

Dear comrades: On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, and our working people, we send you and the working people of the neighboring friendly CSSR cordial comradely greetings and sincere good wishes on the occasion of your national holiday, the 38th anniversary of your country's liberation.

Together with our people, we look with great respect and recognition upon the great work of the Czechoslovak working people to successfully accomplish the tasks set at the 16th congress of their Communist Party and, together with you, we sincerely rejoice over the splendid results you have attained in buidling an advanced socialist society.

Under CPCZ leadership the Czechoslovak working people, taking advantage of the opportunity created by the victory of the heroic Soviet Army, opened a new chapter in their country's social development. The February 1948 turnabout created prerequisites for laying the foundations of a socialist order.

We are convinced that a constant strengthening of Hungarian-Czechoslovak friendship and multifaceted cooperation continues to be of outstanding significance for success in the work of socialist construction underway in our countries. The identity of our objectives and endeavors, close relations based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism between our parties, and progressive historical experiences of coexistence over several centuries between our peoples, and the fraternal friendship that has developed in the course of socialist construction between them constitute the foundation of this.

We can conclude with satisfaction that cooperation between our parties and governments and collaboration between our peoples are developing in this spirit for the good of socialism and peace and the prosperity of our peoples.

On the occasion of your national holiday, the 38th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation, we wish you and the working people of the CSSR further successes in your activity to make your country prosper and build an advanced socialist society.

ALEKSANDROV-LED BCP DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

Nemeth, Marothy Receive Aleksandrov

LD131634 Budapest MTI in English 1130 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Budapest, May 13 (MTI) -- Today Karoly Nemeth, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, held cordial comradely talks in Budapest with Chudomir Aleksandrov, secretary of the Sofia party committee, head of the visiting party delegation of Bulgaria, on the work of the two parties and current tasks in socialist construction. They were pleased to note the favourable development of many-sided inter-party relations. The meeting was attended by Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee.

Party Chiefs Sign Agreement

LD141950 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 14 May 83

[Excerpts] Budapest Days will be held in Sofia shortly. This was stated by Mrs Andras Kiraly, secretary of the Budapest Party Committee, on the occasion of the end of the series of events of Sofia Days in Budapest.

The chairmen of the two capitals' councils have signed a cooperation agreement and agreed also on the cooperation of 10 other industrial enterprises.

Delegation Leaves Budapest

LD142331 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] The Bulgarian delegation to the series of events of Sofia Days in Budapest, led by Chudomir Aleksandrov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, left Hungary this afternoon. It was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Laszlo Marothy, member of the MSZMP Politburo and first secretary of the Budapest party committee, and by several party, state, and public leaders of the capital.

BRIEFS

DEPARTING POLISH AMBASSADOR -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, have received for a farewell visit Tadeusz Pietrzak, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PPR, who has departed permanently from Budapest. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 3 May 83 p 13 AU]

NEW CHINESE AMBASSADOR -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, have received for an introductory visit Ma Lie, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 3 May 83 p 13 AU]

SPANISH AMBASSADOR DEPARTS -- Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council; Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, have received for a farewell visit Pedro de Churruca y Plaza, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Spain, who has departed permanently from Budapest. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 May 83 p 8 AU]

FRENCH AMBASSADOR'S FAREWELL VISIT -- Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council; Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, have received for a farewell visit Jacques Lecompt, ambassador of the Republic of France, who has departed permanently from Budapest. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 May 83 p 8 AU]

GOVERNMENT REPORT ON JAN-MAR 83 ACTIVITY

AU111320 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Apr 83 p 4

[PAP Report: "Report on the Government's Work in the First Quarter of This Year"]

[Text] I. Problems of the Economy -- Overcoming the Crisis

The main subject of the government's interest and activities in the first quarter of this year were the problems facing the national economy and overcoming the crisis.

In January, the Council of Ministers made another assessment of the progress achieved in implementing the "Government Program for Overcoming the Crisis and Stabilizing the Country's Economy." This program played an important role in preparing the concept of the National Socioeconomic Plan for 1983-85 as well as in preparing the government anti-inflation and savings programs.

At the same time as the work on the National Socioeconomic Plan, the Council of Ministers worked out a draft central plan for 1983, which the Council of Ministers adopted on 24 January. The draft national socioeconomic plan up to 1985 together with the accompanying documents was adopted by the Council of Ministers on 4 March. The National Socioeconomic Plan for 1983-85 and the central annual plan for 1983 mainly deal with overcoming the economic crisis, gradually restoring economic equilibrium, and creating the right conditions for developing and restructuring the economy.

The opinions and remarks made by various professional and social circles have proved useful for the government in working out addenda to the anti-inflation and savings programs, and in presenting them before the Sejm.

The government examined the Ministry of Finance's report on estimated income and budgetary expenditure for 1983-85. The financial system was adjusted to allow it to absorb excess funds in enterprises and to give it a more effective influence on the economy by means of bank credits.

Examining the monetary and market situation in January and February, the government pointed out that the situation has not improved, even though the rate of growth of people's incomes had fallen by a certain amount.

The new system of fiscal control has been implemented since 1 January. This implementation is being served by the introduction of new ways of recording incomes, the reorganization of the financial apparatus, and the setting up of fiscal offices and chambers.

The government examined new draft laws on income tax and trade turnover tax, which will apply to units of the socialized economy. A draft law on an equalizing tax, together with the accompanying documents, was also examined.

Poland will consistently develop multifaceted cooperation with the socialist countries, aimed at a much deeper integration than has been the case up to now.

This has been confirmed by the signing of trade protocols with the socialist countries for 1983. Trade with the Soviet Union is of fundamental importance for us.

According to the central annual plan for this year, it is foreseen that while trade will generally rise by 18.5 percent, exports to the Soviet Union will rise by 22.1 percent compared to 1982 and imports from the Soviet Union will rise by 15.7 percent compared with to the same year.

Trade between Poland and the remaining socialist countries is rising. According to Poland's trade protocols, exports to these countries in 1983 will be 6.8 percent greater and imports from these countries 9.4 percent greater than the figures foreseen in the 1982 protocols. The intention and general aim of the government's policy is to further increase trade with the socialist countries by an average of 8-9 percent per year.

This year meetings took place between the international economic cooperation and scientific-technical commissions of Poland and those of the USSR and the SRV, as well as talks at deputy premier level with the Hungarian People's Republic and the GDR. As a result of these, it has been agreed to widen production cooperation with the USSR in 1984-85 and to widen cooperation in other areas in the following years. Cooperation has been agreed on with the Hungarian People's Republic concerning the production of buses and trucks.

Work was undertaken on bring the general cooperation program with the developing countries up to date, covering all spheres of contacts.

The government produced plans to renegotiate Poland's foreign currency debts, on which basis talks with all groups of creditors will be held.

II. Improving Economic Reform

On 18 March this year the Council of Ministers examined the economic reform process and its effects. The government plenipotentiary for economic reform matters presented before the Council of Ministers a "Report on the Implementation and Effects of the Economic Reform in 1982." The report described the process of implementing the reform and examined how far the reform's basic principles have been realized in comparison with the program document adopted by the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress and the Sejm entitled "The Paths of Economic Reform." The "report," to which the remarks and opinions made during the government session had been added, was submitted to the Sejm.

The government improved the solutions contained in the reform and corrected the system of action by state enterprises, this correction being aimed at making wages suit work productivity and eliminating unjustified gains. The changes concern income tax, the financial burdens on the State Agricultural Produce Fund and controlled prices.

The list of operational programs for 1983 was cut.

The Council of Ministers adopted a resolution on government orders for materials and products, whereas the minister of materials management and the minister of domestic trade and services issued a decree which established which units are to fulfill government orders and how they are to do it.

The principles governing the implementation of contracts and the responsibi ity for carrying them out were changed. Treating these new changes as an emergency measure, work was undertaken on a concept behind contractual relations between units of the socialized economy.

In accordance with the adopted principle of social supervision over the implementation of economic reform, the report was published in the 21 April 1983 RZECZPOSPOLITA.

III. The Activity of Industry, Cooperatives, and Handicrafts

The government understook many actions in the first quarter of this year aimed at improving conditions in industry and transportation. The following are some of them:

-- The way the Government Presidium decision on transporting coal from the coalmines to domestic and foreign consumers is carried out was assessed. The government laid down tasks concerning transportation and coal storage for the entire year, with particular emphasis on gathering coal reserves for the fall of 1983 and winter of 1983-84.

-- The following were prepared: a preliminary program for developing the fuel and energy industries up to the year 2000; a draft law on the energy industry and on state supervision over enery; and a resolution on the production of equipment for nuclear power stations. The state of security in coal mines was examined, as well as the health protection of miners, and a government resolution was adopted on the tasks facing ministries and coalmine managements on further improvements to work security and hygiene in coalmines.

-- In January the chairman of the Council of Ministers was presented with a periodic report describing work progress on the building of the Belchatow mining and energy complex and on accompanying investment projects.

-- The following were worked out in the Ministry of Metallurgy and Machine Industry as part of the government work program: a planned growth in production by the iron and non-ferrous metal industries in 1983 and up to 1985 and a modernization and development program for the shipping industry for 1983-85 and through 1990.

-- The Government Presidium also reached a decision on introducing electronics to the economy and intensifying production in light industry. Plans for modernizing the mineral fertilizers industry were worked out. In accordance with earlier decisions, a plan was worked out designed to meet the demand for tires for automobiles, trucks and agricultural machines for the years 1983-85. The influence of the modified economic-financial system in the chemical and light industries in effect from 1 January, 1982 was assessed.

Ways of making more efficient use of fuels, energy, and materials up to 1985 and for the years 1986-90 were worked out. A balance sheet for liquid fuels was adopted, as well as principles on economizing on their use in the economy in 1983. Undertakings which rationalize the materials economy were included in the government savings program. The government plenipotentiary for savings will supervise the implementation of the program.

-- In February, the government examined small-scale production in 1982 and the development goals of small-scale production resulting from the 1983 Central Annual Plan were specified.

-- A draft Council of Ministers resolution on developing services is being worked out. The resolution will provide essential economic and organizational solutions which should halt the regression in services.

-- The government also examined how Polonian enterprises are functioning and their development up to 1985 was foreseen.

-- On the motion of the Sejm Commission for Health and Physical Culture, the government adopted a resolution which guarantees the best possible functioning of cooperatives run by blind persons and invalids under the present possibilities for economic activity.

-- The Council of Ministers defined the procedure to be followed when registering cooperatives.

IV. Concern for Better Crops and for Improving Development Conditions for Animal Production

For the purpose of creating the right conditions for achieving food self-sufficiency in Poland, a development program for agriculture and the food economy until 1990 was worked out. The Government Presidium discussed the draft program on 28 March. At the same time, a schedule for implementing the decisions of the joint PZPR Central Committee and ZSL Supreme Committee was adopted. After it has been adopted by the Council of Ministers, the above draft program will be submitted to the Sejm.

The central annual plan for 1983 has guaranteed the creation of the conditions necessary for an accelerated development of agriculture, especially agricultural production.

The Government Presidium examined preparations for spring work in agriculture, and the minister of agriculture and the food economy established the principles behind the contracted procurement of agricultural products. These principles were adapted to suit the requirements of economic reform, and especially to suit economic cooperative units and the powers of farmers' social-professional organizations.

The government established the plans for reconstructing and modernizing the artificial fertilizers industry. Investments to modernize and activate this industry are envisaged. For this purpose subsidies and foreign currency will be guaranteed.

The production of basic agricultural production resources, such as tractors, machines, tools, tires, storage batteries, and spare parts, has been encompassed by operational programs, and the production of artificial fertilizers and plant protection chemicals has received government orders.

Essential decisions on guaranteeing funds for and a quick organization of imports of essential supplies of grain and fodder were made. These should stimulate the production of poultry. Materials and ready food articles essential for improving market stocks will also be imported.

The Government Presidium examined the economic and financial system of state agricultural economy enterprises under economic conditions. As a result of an analysis, the principles employed in the financial policy of state enterprises were changed to suit the conditions of several specific enterprises. A resolution was also adopted which controls payment for and granting loans for economic activity by socialized agricultural units.

Preliminary principles behind the social fund for rural areas were worked out. This social fund will be set up from state budget funds, from the funds of cooperative agricultural units and from farmers' own funds.

In March, the Council of Ministers issued a decree on implementing some of the rules contained in the law on farmers' social-professional organizations.

A report on how to speed up the development of the food industry was worked out. Existing production potential in this branch of industry was assessed, and against this background the possibilities were revealed for meeting the community's demand for food products both at the present level and taking into account fluctuations in the level of consumption until 1990.

In February the government established the tasks and resources necessary to improve the state of forests, eliminate the effects of damage in forests and make good use of timber in Poland in the years 1983-85.

V. Easing Market Difficulties and Combating Speculation

A certain improvement on the food market occurred, with the exception of meat and fish. Markets needs for milk for consumption purposes, cottage cheese, cream, and cheese were met. In April additional ration quotas of butter and sugar were granted. Greater quantities of sugar were allocated for processing into other products. The demand for eggs and buckwheat was met.

Adult footwear, knitwear, and shoes for children up to 15 years of age were included in operational programs. Government orders for knitwear and hosiery were introduced.

A special team was appointed to deal with the requests of producers to increase essential market production using the foreign currency resources of Pewex.

The rationing of detergents, coffee, cigarettes, and liquor was abolished and other goods began to be rationed to take their place.

Work is continuing to establish a proper system of profit margins in shops, effective incentive systems in production, and ways for trade enterprises to fix contracted prices.

In order to eliminate discrepancies and counteract excessive profiteering by some catering establishment operators, the Council of Ministers will lay down new general conditions behind contracts for catering establishment operators.

The Council of Ministers has obligated voivodas to apply uniform principles in selling industrial articles in common use, mainly involving products of the light industry, and has allowed plants to sell these goods.

Direct trade between enterprises of the products produced by them was energetically counteracted.

In view of the declining quality of products, "Guidelines Concerning the Principles Behind and the Methods of Reviewing Production Norms" were drawn up. Control over the quality of goods destined for the domestic market was increased. In accordance with the central annual plan for 1983, products were listed whose quality should be periodically checked up to 30 June 1983.

A proposal to gradually increase turnover tax was worked out.

Rates of customs duties were adjusted in order to ease imports of goods into Poland. At the same time it was decided to raise the customs duty on goods imported for the clear purpose of being sold later.

Under the supervision of the Central Commission for Combating Speculation, antispeculation activities were continued. The work of control teams with the participation of controllers from workers' circles concentrated on uncovering speculation with rationed goods and goods that are in short supply.

The State Trade Inspectorate carried out 6,065 inspections, including 870 quality controls. On the basis of the results of these, proposals were worked out on new methods of controlling the sale of durable goods. These proposals are intended to reduce the possibility of speculation with these goods.

In accordance with the government's instructions, the Price Inspectorate continued to check if production costs are correctly determined, since this is the basis behind fixing official and controlled prices. The Price Inspectorate also continued to check whether prices are calculated carefully and whether the prices of goods and services are reduced if their quality deteriorates, and it checked the level of contracted prices of goods and services. The Price Inspectorate examined over 370 economic units in the first quarter of this year, and discovered 170 cases of incorrect price fixing. Fines totalling about Z250 million were imposed.

Prosecutor's offices and militia bodies initiated proceedings against 16,986 persons accused of economic offenses, including 2,814 offenses involving speculation. Some 8,864 persons are accused of misappropriating public property and 543 are accused of causing deliberate losses during production.

Fiscal control bodies carried out 1,500 controls and investigations in the first quarter in the course of checking the correctness of the levying and collecting of taxes. On this basis, 1,260 fiscal offenses were revealed, 70 percent of them having been committed by persons engaged in economic or trade activity.

Concerning speculation offenses, the courts tried 2,250 persons, including 629 persons under summary proceedings, and sentenced 1,823 persons, including 486 under summary proceedings.

The Ministry of Justice examined 276 speculation sentences. In relation to 24 persons, the courts ordered a ban on these persons occupying a certain post or carrying out activity which could lead to renewed speculation, and in relation to 22 persons, the courts ordered that their sentences be made public knowledge.

As far as criminal offenses are concerned, 66,130 investigations and proceedings were initiated, 46,176 of which involved theft. Courts sentenced 269 persons under summary jurisdiction, including 131 persons accused of theft.

The Council of Ministers obligated the minister of justice to speed up work on amending the penal code in order to adapt it to current needs, especially concerning the combatting of corruption, inefficient management, and speculation.

Work is continuing on establishing the principles behind the procurement of foreign goods by Polonian and foreign enterprises in Poland from individuals, and on restructuring the supply of domestic raw materials and goods to these enterprises.

V. Transportation -- New Apartments -- Environmental Protection

New solutions for the increased mechanization and automation of work in railroad marshalling yards are being worked out and supervision over the technical state of railroad cars is being improved. Fines for delaying coal cars have been raised and it has become compulsory to transport 150,000 to 200,000 metric tons of coal during holidays.

Based on the housing construction development program until 1990, a detailed schedule of activity has been worked out for 1983. It contains a list of 61 tasks aimed at improving efficiency and quality in construction.

The Government Presidium examined a report on how construction is proceeding under the supervision of voivodas. The government set out tasks aimed at removing the shortcomings that exist.

In order to make the rules on contracts in the construction industry suit the requirements of economic reform, the Council of Ministers adopted a resolution on the terms contained in contracts concerning planned construction projects, and on investments for the construction industry and renovation work.

A report on social construction has been prepared, especially concerning accomodations for handicapped persons.

The government examined hospital construction in 1982 as well as the conditions for implementing the tasks in this sphere in 1983 and in the following years. Hospital construction has received special priority for 1983-85.

In accordance with the government work program, the State Inspectorate for Environmental Protection prepared a "Report on the Environment in Poland." The State Council for Environmental Protection and the State Council for Nature Protection also prepared reports on this subject.

Based on the abovementioned reports and in accordance with the government work program, an environmental protection program for the years 1983-85 and an outline program up to 1990 have been prepared. In addition, proposals on how to improve control over the environment and inland waters are being prepared.

Activity for the Sake of the Workers' Class

Voivodship courts had received a total of 11,478 applications to register factory trade unions by 31 March. In order to ensure the right conditions for registering trade unions, the minister of justice created a special section for registering trade unions in each voivodship court. Up to the end of March, the courts examined 9,739 applications, registering 9,614 factory trade unions and refusing to register 125.

To make it possible for those trade unions active inside factories since 1 January 1983 to express their opinions on draft laws concerning the interests of working people, the Council of Ministers established the scope and method of consultations with trade unions in 1983.

The heads of executive, central, and local bodies of state administration have been given the duty of holding consultations on draft laws and decisions. A list of topics from the government's work program in the first half of 1983 on which it is intended to consult with trade unions and gain the opinion of social commissions was drafted. At the same time, heads of executive and local administrative bodies were obligated to prepare during meetings with the trade unions lists of government topics for consultation. Such meetings took place in ministries and in various voivodships at the end of March and the beginning of April.

The minister of labor, wages, and social services issued instructions on giving time off from work for workers holding a function in a plant trade union or paying them during unpaid vacations.

The Council of Ministers' Committee for Trade Union Affairs held two meetings with trade union representatives during the first quarter. During these meetings, a draft Council of Ministers' resolution on the way to hold consultations and their scope, and draft government proposals on the professional and social interests of working people were discussed.

Government representatives are holding meetings with work force representatives after having been obligated to increase their contacts with plant trade unions. All together, ministers have taken part in 345 factory meetings.

The government continued its actions aimed at improving the community's material situation.

The implementation of the first stage of the pension reform was commenced; this first stage involves recalculating all old age and disability pensions and raising the benefits granted in previous years.

The government examined proposed changes to the regulations controlling family benefits in order to adapt them to the solutions which have already been accepted concerning old age pensions and social security for workers outside agriculture.

A draft law on factory social funds and factory housing funds has been worked out.

The ways to give out benefits for workers in the worst material circumstances and their families have been worked out.

Work has been completed on a "Report on Correlating the Work Protection System with the Principles of Economic Reform."

The Council of Ministers made a comprehensive assessment of health and safety in coal mining as well as of miners' health protection. At the same time, the government undertook emergency work, placing ministers under an obligation to ensure the implementation of the Central Committee Secretariat's decisions concerning basic occupational health and safety matters.

In February checks were carried out in those enterprises where pay increases were excessive in comparison with production results in the final quarter of last year.

A report was worked out on the goals of wages policy against the background of the implementation of factory wages policy in 1982.

Due to the shortage of workers in some branches of industry and in some factories, a system was created to encourage pensioners to work under reduced working hours.

The Council of Ministers' Sociopolitical Committee examined a report on preparations for vacation of working people and their families this year.

It was decided to continue to subsidize vacations for children, young people, and pensioners from the state budget and work was undertaken for the sake of unifying the principles behind the use of factory social funds.

An agreement was signed with the GDR on vacations for 135,000 Polish children and young people in the GDR and by the same amount for GDR youth in Poland this year.

While implementing the government schedule for fulfilling the resolution of the 10th PZPR Central Committee plenum concerning state maritime policy, plans were worked out for using the coast and the Baltic Sea for tourism, recreation, and sports purposes.

The government examined a "Report on Poland's Demographic Situation in 1981." The relevant ministers were obligated to guarantee proper medical care for pregnant women and newborn babies and proper conditions for the psychological and physical development of children and young people.

VIII. Culture, Science, Education, Youth Matters

The Sociopolitical Committee has decided that state subsidies should be guaranteed for undertakings of a high artistic level, as well as for more important social initiatives which serve to perpetuate cultural achievements. The need was indicated to guarantee more money for books, including textbooks, literary classics, and scientific books.

It was determined that cultural centers attached to plants should receive financial support from the cultural development fund for a temporary period until such time as the right economic and legal mechanisms controlling factory assets are created.

An assessment was made of the activity program adopted last year for raising culture and improving the purity of the Polish language.

Work on preparing the following draft laws, which are fundamental for developing culture and the arts, is at an advanced stage. The law on spreading culture and on artistic institutions and the law on pensions for artists and their families is being amended.

A "Report on the State of Polish Science" has been worked out and submitted for consultation and agreement.

Work on organizing the education system in colleges has been completed.

Scientific and research work has been assessed in order to determine how to apply it to industry. Selected topics from technical progress and 37 technical innovations have been included in the National Socioeconomic Plan for 1983-85.

In January, the Council of Ministers Committee for Youth Affairs will examine proposed changes to the system of admission to higher education.

The Council of Ministers' Youth Affairs Committee gave its opinion on a concept for physical labor by students for the sake of culture and the national economy and examined the practical experience gained by students in their future professions last year.

Preliminary ideas for changes in the system of secondary education were worked out. This is an implementation of some of the regulations contained in the resolution of the Ninth PZPR Congress.

A program was prepared for developing professional training to meet the needs of the national economy under economic reform conditions, as well as a program covering technical education in high schools for the years 1983-85. The Council of Ministers Sociopolitical Committee examined how the goals of education policy for 1981-85 are being implemented, with special reference to the educational and upbringing function of schools.

A "Report on the Materials Base in Education and Investment Needs to 1990" was prepared.

In February, the Council of Ministers' Sociopolitical Committee examined a report on the situation with children and young people in rural areas concerning health, education, culture, and recreation and adopted a program for improving the current situation in these spheres.

Work is continuing on a draft law on physical culture, which will encompass all the subject matter on physical culture which until now has been scattered throughout separate laws.

A practical version of the comprehensive development program for physical culture up to 1990 has been worked out.

The Council of Ministers Sociopolitical Committee acquainted itself with the preparations for the 1984 Olympic games to be held in Sarajevo and Los Angeles.

In the first quarter of this year the implementation of the government program on young people, resulting from the resolution of the ninth PZPR Central Committee plenum, was examined, and the political and citizen's consciousness of young people was evaluated. In this way, opinions were formed on developing research into young people.

The Council of Ministers issued a decree on the employment of graduates, according various privileges to graduates taking up employment in areas where there is a shortage of qualified cadres.

IX. Increasing the State Administration's Responsibilities

The law on employees in state offices became valid on 1 January. This law places greater demands on persons employed in the state administration. The government adopted a schedule for implementing the law.

A review of cadres was commenced, during which the work of 132,000 employees in the state administration will be assessed individually.

Work is continuing at present on creating one cohesive system of cadre policy in the state administration.

The following presented reports during plenary Sejm sessions in the first quarter of this year: the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and the chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission with the draft national socioeconomic plan for 1983-85 and with the government anti-inflation and savings programs; the minister of foreign affairs with a report on the current problems facing the foreign policy of the PPR; the minister of interior affairs with a report on the state of security and public order in Poland; and the minister of justice with a report on the current problems concerning the execution of justice.

During the first quarter Sejm commissions and deputies submitted 19 requests, 4 comments, 22 interpellations, and 6 deputies' questions to the government.

The office of government spokesman for Sejm affairs was created, and his scope and methods of action established by means of a resolution.

The Council of Ministers amended the law concerning the examination by state administrative bodies of deputies' requests and motions and concerning the ways of representing the government and its bodies in the Sejm.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers issued a directive to all state administrative bodies of all levels that they should carefully monitor the results of the pre-congress campaign of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth and undertake appropriate action to implement these results.

A draft Council of Ministers' resolution on the carrying out of controls by state administrative bodies in organizational units was worked out, and a chief local inspectorate was created inside the Ministry of Administration, Local Economy, and Environmental Protection. This inspectorate continues the work of the military inspectorates which was carried out in many voivodships last year.

The government presented the Semj commission with an appraisal of the results of the inspections by the military inspectorates and local operational groups. The Sejm Commission praised these results.

An analysis was made of the influence of press criticism on the functioning of the state administration in the second half of last year and in January and February this year.

WARSAW PRESS CONFERENCE HELD ON POPE'S VISIT

LD141901 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] The first conference for journalists has been held in the press center which will be covering the visit to Poland by Pope John Paul II. The communique issued to the participants in the conference stated that editor Miroslaw Wojciechowski and director Father Alojzy Orszulik have been appointed to head the press center. They performed similar functions during the Pope's previous pilgrimage to our country.

Journalists wishing to use the services of the press center are asked to submit accreditation requests and foreign journalists should also obtain an entry visa for Poland.

Editor Wojciechowski and Father Orszulik, who chaired the conference, replied to correspondents' questions concerning, above all, organizational and technical matters connected with the press coverage of Pope John II's second pilgrimage to Poland. Father Orszulik said that the framework of the program for the visit has been agreed Pope John Paul II has endorsed it. He also stressed the significance which Pope Paul II's visit to Poland will have.

Glemp Leaves for Rome

LD160818 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] News about the departure for Rome of Cardinal Jozef Glemp, primate of Poland, together with a group of bishops, for a meeting with Pope John Paul II:

In a statement made for journalists this morning at Okecie Airport, the primate said that certain liturgical issues connected with the pope's forthcoming visit to Poland will be discussed. There are no basic problems concerning the visit, he said. The primate of Poland was seen off at the airport by Minister Adam Lopatka, head of the Office for Religious Affairs.

WARSAW CITES ECONOMIC REPORT FOR APRIL

LD132021 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] We will now pass on information received a moment ago from the Main Statistical Office on the socioeconomic situation in Poland in April 1983.

The economic situation was characterized by the following phenomena during this month. Compared with April last year, industrial production rose; at the same time, compared with March this year, the seasonal drop in production was somewhat deeper than in previous years. There was a further increase in building and assembly productin, which rose compared with April last year and with March this year. There was an increase in milk procurement, however, egg procurement was down. Exports and imports with the socialist and capitalist countries increased. The monetary income of the population was higher than its expenditure. There was an increase in the financial resources of the population. Retail sales grew and at the same time since the beginning of the year a gradual increase in stocks in market trade has been noted. Here are a few details:

The sold production of socialized industry, calculated in fixed prices, was almost 5 percent higher in April than a year ago. Compared with March this year, for a comparable work time, production proved to be over 7 percent lower.

Compared with April last year there was an increase in production in most branches of industry. During the first 4 months of this year sold production was over 10 percent higher than production during the analogous period last year. Production in the extration industry increased by over 4 percent and production in the processing industry rose by 10.5 percent. The value of work measured according to sold production per employee of the socialized economy was over 6 percent in April, and during the period January through April was 12 percent higher. Basic production in socialized construction and assembly enterprises was almost 13 percent higher in April than a year ago. Compared with March this year, production during a comparable work time rose by almost 12 percent.

In April 5,400 dwellings were commissioned in socialised housing construction, which is over 16 percent less than a year ago. Overall, however, in the course of the 4 months of this year almost 15 percent more dwellings were commissioned than during the analogous period last year; this was mainly due to the good results of March this year. Nineteen thousand rooms in habitable properties were commissioned in April, and 106,300 rooms were commissioned during the January-April period.

During the first quarter of this year investment outlay in socialized industry amounted to Z167 billion, of which over Z107 billion was for the purchase of machines and installations. Compared with the first quarter of last year expenditure rose overall by 29 percent, and on construction and assembly work it rose by 32 percent.

During the first quarter the socialized enterprises achieved positive financial results to the tune of almost Z345 billion, whereas a year ago over Z215 billion had been achieved.

Losses were sustained by nearly 6 percent of all enterprises. In April foreign trade exports calculated at current prices were over 15 percent greater and imports were over 16 percent greater than last year. In the period from January-April, in comparison with the same period last year, exports increased by over 13 percent and imports by 22 percent.

In trade with socialist countries a negative balance of almost Z8 billion was noted. On the other hand, in trade with capitalist countries positive balance amounted to over Z22 billion after 4 months of this year.

Average monthly remuneration in April, including compensations and profits, was higher by over 34 percent than last year, and in the production industry amounted to Z14,365, in the extraction industry Z23,648, and in commerce Z11,350. Monetary incomes of the population in April amounted to nearly Z327 billion and were higher by over 26 percent than last year. Monetary expenditure amounted to over Z302 billion and increased in relation to April last year by over 23 percent. Monetary resources of the population increased by Z24.5 billion.

The retail sale of goods by units of socialized economy calculated in current prices amounted to over Z267 billion in April.

Agricultural Figures

LD132031 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] According to a report by the Main Statistical Office on the economic situation in Poland in April this year, industrial production was 4.9 percent higher than in April last year. There was a further increase in construction and assembly production. During the January-April period 14.9 percent more dwellings were commissioned than a year ago, a total of 106,300 rooms. In addition to this, 5 hospital buildings, 577 beds, were commissioned, along with one sanatorium with 106 places, 16 health service clinics, 6 day nurseries and 21 nursery schools.

April was a good month for agriculture. The sowing of spring cereals was almost completed, 78 percent of the tillage of sugar beet and 54 percent of land for potato cultivation were sown. The increasing interest in husbandry caused a further increase in the price of piglets. In April it amounted to Z3,500, that is Z370 more than in March this year. Milk procurement also rose, but egg procurement fell.

Population income continued to be in excess of expenditure. The financial resources of the population in April rose by Z24.5 billion: Z7.2 billion in savings and Z17.3 billion in ready cash. Tomorrow's press carries further information on the economic results for April.

RESULTS OF ANTISPECULATION DRIVE REPORTED

LD161005 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] The results of the antispeculation campaign carried out last month have been summed up at the main headquarters of the Citizens Militia. The campaign covered establishments of all trade departments, catering, internal trade, transportation, markets, and private trade. As a result of the campaign, 782 preliminary proceedings have been initiated with regard to the speculators; over 2,100 cases have been referred to misdemeanor courts; 9,200 people have been fined. Goods hidden from buyers, amounting to Z14 million, have been discovered at trade estabilishments. Articles likely to attract crime and worth over Z76 million have been safeguarded.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI PRAISES PRON NATIONAL CONGRESS

AU131743 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 10 May 83 p 1

[Roman Przeciszewski commentary: "A Force of Authenticity"]

[Text] What was characteristic about this congress of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth [PRON]? Certainly the fact that in this event of such social and political importance, both party people and nonparty people, believers and nonbelievers, took part on the same principles and with the same possibilities of speaking out and making decisions, and also the fact that no one was surprised to see such an awesome number of dedicated people with many different views, yet all finding a common platform for agreement. For one characteristic of this congress has been its authenticity, not an apparent and pretended authenticity, but a real and honest one resulting from a common concern to start a different life, in peace and without the burdensome problems that exist today.

In the hall where the first PRON Congress held its talks, the concepts of "rebirth" and "agreement" took on a concrete shape and bacame values about which one one had to be convinced and for which no explanations were necessary. For these values were visible anywhere: both in the hall, where the plenary discussion went on for over a dozen hours, and in the corridors, where smaller groups of people continued to exchange views on a subject which was the main subject of the talks for 3 days.

There were many questions and many remain. Which is the best road to take toward agreement, so that everyone can be induced into following it, even those who are opposed to agreement at present? How to break down lack of confidence and suspicion? Should one only demand concessions from the authorities, or take a critical look at oneself as well? Dozens of ideas, proposals, comments, and views were expressed. The views which were expressed were not in the least gentle views. They were not aimed at glossing over the shortcomings that still exist, but they were meant to show reality the way it is. They were piercing, controversial, and sometimes bitter.

Someone may ask: How did agreement manifest itself? In the diversity of the speeches that were made? The answer is simple: Agreement manifested itself in the fact that despite this diversity of views, critical assessments, and frequent polemicizing, the PRON Congress delegates dispersed to their homes united. They were united by the common goal of repairing the evil of which there is still no shortage around us.

The statement was made in the hall that this congress is proof that we can think politically if we want to. That is true; but it could have seemed to some people that private interests were being placed above other interests, that one's private outlook is more important than a group social outlook, and that when the time came to make a decision vote or formulate a final stance, this was achieved by compromise. One has to agree that this is a difficult art and that achieving a compromise demands both suitable experience and the right political culture.

There is no doubt that we have many shortcomings in this sphere, and this we have to admit honestly. Maybe this is because politics has been an imaginary activity for many people, or maybe because we as a community have spoken about politics in recent years more often that we undertook any concrete political action. This state of affairs must be changed, and this is what the PRON Congress set out to do.

Joint governing is connected with joint responsibility by the authorities and by the community. Changing the style of governing and the conduct of the authorities depends on the awareness and mentality of citizens. This thought must be accepted and considered today. For it is certainly not enough merely to desire a change and not do anything about it. The congress has fully confirmed these truths, which we must no doubt continue to learn to understand.

The PRON Congress has not prejudged anything. It has convinced people through its authenticity that the movement is still open to everyone, and that there is room in it for everyone who wants a new, better, and democratic Poland, but still a socialist one. The movement is not gathering people who are content with appearances and who accept everything surrounding us, but those who are aiming for mature and politically intelligent solutions. It is a movement with prospects, one that can fulfill social expectations, and one that is meeting the post-August demands halfway. It seems to be such a movement because the "appeal to the community" which was announced in the last day of the talks and which appeals to people to do everything to enable martial law to be lifted, is at the same time an appeal to commence all the changes and transformations which will determine a better tomorrow. It is high time to furnish our house to suit the aspirations of our generation and future generations. These words contained in the appeal speak for themselves. They need no comment.

While writing these reflections several hours after the end of the PRON Congress and with the fresh experiences gained still in my mind, I would like to recall some statements made by the movement's participants which deserve further thought.

In the first day of the congress, Jan Dobraczynski said: "Our softness is based on an inclination to be sentimental and on the ease with which we succumb to dejection. Even the "Warszawianka" which is so dear to our hearts, contains the words: Today is the day of triumph or death. But no one, no single man, nor even an entire generation can command the life of its nation and throw its existence into the pyre."

And then a female delegate presented her own interpretation of the abbreviation PRON as meaning: Poland is my love; compatriots are my brothers; rebirth is my aim; and the repair of the republic is in my hands, It is worth considering this and remembering it.

GREETINGS MESSAGE SENT TO CSSR LEADERS

AU111126 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 May 83 pp 1, 8

[Greetings message from Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski and State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski to Czechoslovak counterparts on CSSR National Day]

[Text] To Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, and Comrade Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the Government of the CSSR:

Dear Comrades: On behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council, and the Government of the PPR, we send you, the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government, and the fraternal peoples of Czechoslovakia sincere greetings and best wishes on the CSSR's national day.

Czechoslovakia's national day, 9 May, is inseparably connected with the historic victory over Hitlerite fascism. Over the past years, the Czech and Slovak people, treading the road of socialist construction under the leadership of the CPCZ, have achieved great success in the social and economic work of transforming their country.

People's Poland highly recognizes the rich achievements of the Czechoslovak workers' class, farmers, and intelligentsia, gathered around their Marxist-Leninist vanguard, the CPCZ, and successfully implementing the resolutions of the 16th congress.

We appreciate the CSSR's energetic activity on the international forum, the strengthening of its position among the nations of the socialist community, Europe, and the world, and its active part in the shaping and fulfillment of important initiatives by the states in our community for the sake of protecting mankind from nuclear war.

Acting in close unity with the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states, the CSSR is making an important contribution to increasing the strength and cohesion of the socialist community in the development of international peaceful relations.

We attach great importance to the traditional friendship and multifaceted cooperation with the fraternal and neighborly CSSR.

Our party, the state authorities of the PPR and the Polish people desire a further development of Polish-Czechoslovak relations in all areas. In this we are guided by the ideological community, by the advantages both countries are reaping from that cooperation, and by an awareness of the historic importance of unity and cohesion among the socialist states as a guarantee for their development and for security and peace on our continent and the world.

On your national day we wish you, dear comrades, and the fraternal peoples of Czechoslovakia further success in building a socialist society, in implementing important tasks for the sake of your fatherland and its successful future, and in the struggle for peace and socialism.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR, Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the PPR

NOVOYE VREMYA ATTACK BENEFITS POLISH LEADERS

PM141934 Paris LE FIGARO in French 12 May 83 p 2

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Unprecedented Polemic Between Warsaw and Moscow"]

[Text] Warsaw [no date given] -- In an unprecedented development of considerable importance to the Polish political scene the weekly POLITYKA replies today to the attacks made on it and its former chief editor, Deputy Prime Minister Mieczslaw Rakowski, accused of revisionist deviations by the Soviet publication NOVOYE VREMYA. For good measure POLITYKA also carries a lengthy interview with Mr Rakowski himself, in which he renews his appeal for the intellectuals' cooperation, and an article by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban on the situation in the country.

POLITYKA observes that of the 18 quotations made by the Soviet weekly 16 date from 1982 and one from this year, while the remaining one was entirely fabricated for the purpose. It restricts itself to publishing lengthy excerpts from the NOVOYE VREMYA article with the incomplete quotations from POLITYKA, and provides the actual texts in a footnote. The comparison is clearly edifying.

Thus NOVOYE VREMYA quoted POLITYKA as follows: "It is necessary once and for all to declare Poland a country of pluralism of beliefs and of political pluralism," whereas the journal spoke of a pluralism "reunified on the basis of the realistic conditions of the socialist system."

NOVOYE VREMYA also claimed that POLITYKA said: "It is necessary to aim at the revision of the Yalta accords," whereas the Polish weekly, which never used this formula, condemned precisely those oppositionist dreamers who were putting forward this argument and added: "We have no alternative but to struggle for the survival and good of the nation in the prevailing circumstances." And the rest is the same. The Soviet article is thus reduced to shreds.

This event creates a qualitatively new situation in Poland governed by four factors:

1 -- The Soviet attacks give Mr Rakowski and General Juruzelski increased credibility in the Polish public's eyes. Many of those who condemned the government are prompted to ponder and to wonder whether the reform policy adopted by General Jurazelski, however inadequate it may appear to them, is not in fact, in view of the Soviet attacks, the maximum that can realististically be done at present in the country.

2 -- By showing that General Juruzelski still trusts Mr Rakowski, POLITYKA's reply now grants him the popularity of someone who knows how to say "No" to the Moscow extremists. No Polish leader since Mr Gomulka in 1956 has managed to address such a rebuttal to Soviet edicts. Mr Urban has a good opportunity, in the same issue of POLITYKA, to reproach President Reagan for describing as "puppets" Polish leaders "who have in fact very clearly proven their ability to resolve Poland's problems in a sovereign manner."

3 -- The incident prompted by NOVOYE VREMYA is making the Polish public, and even leaders, aware of the often underestimated reality of the threat constituted by the neo-Stalinists of Warsaw and Moscow. Believing that it is precisely the awareness that "the line connected with General Jaruzelski's name is beginning to prevail" that is prompting, in this month of May, the redoubled activities of oppositions of all kinds, Mr Urban sharply condemns the dogmatists "who have awaited the collapse of the complicated policy of understanding and struggle to introduce by force the kind of order that they want," though they have nobody behind them "apart from a tiny handful of workers who would rather talk."

4 -- The incident confirms that the present political situation in Moscow remains uncertain, which gives General Jaruzelski greater freedom of maneuver. It is becoming increasingly clear that, as I said 3 days ago, the NOVOYE VREMYA attack did not receive Mr Andropov's approval. The offensive of the Moscow "hardliners" will dcubtless delay until fall the ideological plenum scheduled here for May (it will be replaced by another, devoted to an examination of the current situation, due to take place on 23-24 May). But in the meantime it increases the Polish leaders' scope for maneuver.

To sum up, the NOVOYE VREMYA attack has such beneficial results for General Jaruzelski and Mr Rakowski that one is almost prompted to wonder whether they did not themselves spark it off....

LE MONDE Views POLITYKA Reply

PM141944 Paris LE MONDE in French 13 May 83 pp 1, 4

[Bernard Guetta dispatch: "The Tension Between Warsaw and Moscow"]

[Text] Warsaw [no date given] -- Last weekend we saw former trade union leaders, previously close to the party, forming a common front with Mr Walesa. Now, this Thursday, 12 May, an official Polish weekly is arguing with an equally official Soviet weekly. Accused last week by NOVOYE VREMYA of being "allergic to socialism," POLITYKA replies to this charge in its latest issue by pleading not guilty.

As if to apologize for having the audacity to counterattack, the Polish weekly first points out, without commentary, that NOVOYE VREMYA used an "unprecedented tone" toward it. Then, coming to the point without delay, POLITYKA points out that 16 of the 18 quotations which form the basis for the accusation date from 1982 and most from the first few months of martial law, that only one is taken from a recent issue, and, finally, that the last cannot be found in its columns. This list, also supplied without comment, has a very specific meaning.

The most disturbing reproach made by NOVOYE VREMYA was that although POLITYKA's "former chief editor" had stressed in February 1982 "the need to seek solutions which tend to strengthen socialism," it has nonetheless since continued to echo the viewpoint of "ideological opponents." Since the "former chief editor" in question is currently deputy prime minister, Mieczyslaw Rakowski, appointed by General Jaruzelski and one of his close aides, that was by way of saying that the Polish leaders' policy was not keeping the promises made when martial law was introduced. Since all but one of the incriminated quotations date from the early days of the "national rebirth" period, this proves instead that progress has been made in "normalization" and that the deviations of that period should be attributed to a time which was difficult but has now been overcome.

After demonstrating this implictly, but with absolute clarity, POLITYKA then presents to its readers NOVOYE VREMYA's theories, republishing the quotations drawn from its own articles accompanied by their Soviet explanation. This is done very objectively, but each time the reader is referred to a footnote which gives the sentences which were in fact published and which have clearly been quoted out of context of blatantly rewritten.

The conclusion is, "It may be that our journalists sometimes misuse quotemarks, but so sometimes does Andrey Ryzhov," in other words the author of the Soviet indictment.

Since the PAP agency announced on Tuesday 10 May that it was Mr Rakowski who presented the report on the socioeconomic situation to the last Council of Ministers' meeting, and since POLITYKA's article, which was ready on Sunday, had plenty of time to be approved in high places, NOVOYE VREMYA's criticisms are being purely and simply rejected by the Polish authorities. Moreover, it is a symbolic gesture that the Polish edition of the Soviet weekly will only be on sale in Warsaw this Thursday (footnote: The Russian and English editions, available on Wednesday, were quickly sold out on the newsstands), 6 days late and at the same time as POLITYKA.

The Ambiguity of the Situation

However spectacular it might be, this unusual public debate between two capitals of the "socialist community" does not mean that General Jaruzelski no longer enjoys Moscow's confidence or is on the point of becoming a dissident. On the other hand, it certainly reflects both the difficulty which exists in normalizing Poland and impatience with the persistence of "antisocialist activities" felt with varying degrees of vehemence throughout the communist world.

Indeed, at the risk of playing devil's advocate, it is necessary to admit that, however freely they are made, the quotations brandished by NOVOYE VREMYA are a good reflection of the ambiguity of the Polish situation. It is true that Andrey Ryzhov had grounds for expressing indignation at the fact that the idea of pluralism "did not go underground with the Solidarity extremists."

This idea, expressed in more neutral terms, accompanied of course by the necessary general agreement with the "principles of socialism," appears in all official speeches for the simple reason that, if the government tried to rally only the communists, they would rally few people and it must procalim that it is looking elsewhere even if it does not do so.

Another subject comdemned by NOVOYE VREMYA, that of the party's weakness, which has been played down for several months in the leaders' speeches, is nonetheless taken into consideration, and rightly so, in all the strategic calculations of the authorities, who are striving to reestablish the regime's traditional foundations and did not call on the Armed Forces for nothing.

When the Soviet magazine condemns POLITYKA's learned articles on the definition of a Polish socialist model it can, from a certain viewpoint, exclaim: "As if Poland still had to contemplate starting to build socialism! As if the socialism which has been built, with all its qualities and shortcomings, was not a Polish but a foreign socialism--a model imposed on the Poles from outside!" The trouble is that the "model" has indeed to be built and that men like Mr Rakowski, cordially hated for this in the apparatus, know this for certain even if their ambition is limited to restoring order.

Finally, discovering, as NOVOYE VREMYA does, that POLITYKA uses the weight of Yalta as an argument to defend the regime's policy is tantamount to discovering America. That argument is one of the most widely used by a propaganda which hammers home, under all the possible euphemisms, that since Poland is not in Australia the population should take into account.

All this is obviously irritating to some degree to orthodoxy and worrying for its future but it is a fact about which General Jaruzelski can no longer do much, despite his power. He is counting on time combined with selective repression. His time is being counted and, without opposing him in person (after all he reversed the situation and has no real rival) those among his men who are suspected of not being resigned to caution but of desiring it are being opposed.

The latest rumors say that the ideological plenum scheduled for the first half of this month has been postponed until later. Another plenum will be convened instead on 23 and 24 May solely devoted to the political situation -- which is less delicate since this situation is officially good.

Meanwhile the departure for the Vatican next Monday of the primate and the bishops of the dioceses the pope will visit has been announced; a priest has just been sentenced to 2 months imprisonment for organizing collections for political prisoners; the Lenin shipyard chaplain, Father Jankowski, has been condemned in the press as the son of a Wehrmacht officer; the Army daily accuses Solidarity of financing political groups; among other speculations proceedings for espionage for the United States have been opened in absentia against Mr Zdzislaw Najder, who is in charge of Radio Free Europe's Polish broadcasts. Mr Nadjer, who has been an emigre for 2 years, is still a member of the Writers' Union which has been "suspended" because, among other things, it refused to expel him.

KOHL PRESENCE AT 'REVANCHIST' RALLY NOTED

LD160108 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who has only just assured us in a government declaration of his desire to deepen bilateral relations with Poland on the basis of standing treaties, yesterday honored one of the revanchist rallies with his presence. He delivered a speech to an assembly of 20,000 in which he appealed for perseverence in hopes for a fulfillment of expectations.

It is worth recalling that since concluding the treaty on the foundations of normalization between Poland and the FRG in December 1970, politicians of the government coalition, have made a point of not attending revanchist rallies.

BRIEFS

CONTROL CHAMBER DEPUTY CHAIRMAN -- On the application of the chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control, the State Council has appointed Jan Antosik deputy chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control and removed Wladyslaw Pilatowski from this post. [Excerpt] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 May 83 p 2 AU]

NEW CULTURE MINISTRY UNDER SECRETARY -- Warsaw 13 May -- At the motion of the Minister of Culture and Art, the chairman of the Council of Ministers called Jerzy Bador, 50, to the post of an undersecretary of state at the Ministry of Culture and Art. At the same time the chairman of the Council of Ministers recalled Jerzy Bador from the post of first deputy chairman of the Committee for Radio and Television. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2007 GMT 13 May 83 LD]

CEAUSESCU, WIFE TO VISIT TURKEY 20-23 MAY

AU131033 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu will pay a state visit to Turkey 20-23 May 1983 at the invitation of Kenan Evren, president of the Republic of Turkey.

ANDREI TO VISIT UNITED STATES 16-18 MAY

AU131832 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 13/5/1983 -- Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of Romania, will pay a visit to the USA over May 16-18 upon the invitation of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. During his visit, the Romanian foreign minister will discuss with U.S. officials questions of common interests related to bilateral relations and to international issues.

PRESS, CEREMONIES MARK SIGNIFICANT ANNIVERSARIES

Press on RCP History

AU101045 [Editorial Report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 7 May carries on page 1 and 5 the 1,700-word editorial "The People's Great Ideals on the Party's Combat Flag," and on 8 May on pages 1 and 3 a 2,000-word article by Adrian Vasilescu entitled "The RCP -- the Live, Revolutionary Consciousness of our Socialist Nation;" pages 2 and 4 and of the same issue feature additional discussion-articles and poems on the party anniversary.

ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian on 7 May carries on pages 1 and 2 Ion Pavelescu's article "The Party, the Vital Center of the Nation," while all of page 2 features poems dedicated to the party, and two 850-word articles by Ion Mitran and Nicoara Ioanescu entitled "The Dynamizing Force" and "The Strategist of Development" respectively.

All the above materials review the history of the RCP prior to and after its legal establishment and its vital role in liberating Romania from foreign and domestic oppression. They describe the great socioeconomic achievements made possible in Romania by the RCP leadership, and unanimously praise Nicolae Ceausescu's role in making the party "the leading political force in Romanian society, more united and stronger than ever."

Independence Day Wreath-Layings

AU111329 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 May 83 p 4

[Summary] Wreaths were laid on 9 May at the monument to the heroes of the struggle for the people's and fatherland's freedom, and for socialism; at the monument to the heroes of the fatherland; and at the monument to the Soviet heroes to mark Romania's independence day and the anniversary of the victory over fascism.

The ceremony was attended by Comrades Manea Manescu, Gheorghe Oprea, Nicolae Constantin, Ludovic Faxekas, Constantin Olteanu, Gheorghe Pana, Ioan Totu, Richard Winter, George Homostean, members of the RCP Central Committee, of the State Council and government, of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, by members of the

leadership of the Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of the Interior, executives from central institutions, mass and civic organizations, active and reserve generals, former commanders of units at the anti-Hitlerite front, former antifascist militants, and working peoples' delegations.

Chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited in Bucharest, military attaches, and other members of the diplomatic corps were also present.

Yevgeniy M. Tyazhelnikov, Soviet ambassador to Bucharest, the Soviet military attache, and other USSR Embassy members were also present at the wreath-laying ceremony at the monument to the Soviet heroes.

Wreaths were laid "on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of Interior, the Central Council of the General Union of Trade Unions of Romania, the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth, and the Council of the Communist Students' Association of Romania, the Bucharest Municipal RCP Committee, and the Executive Committee of the Bucharest Municipal People's Council, the Committee of Former War Veterans and Fighters Against Fascism, and on behalf of certain Bucharest enterprises."

A wreath-laying ceremony took place the same day at the Tincabesti War Cemetery of British soldiers who fell in our country during the struggle against fascism. This ceremony was attended by Gheorghe Radulescu, vice president of the State Council; Gheorghe Petrescu, deputy prime minister of the government; other Romanian high-ranking officials, by generals and officers.

Paul Cecil Henry Holmer, British ambassador to Bucharest, the British military attache, embassy staff, and chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited to Bucharest were also present.

Wreaths were laid on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu, the Romanian State Council and Government, the Ministry of Defense, and on behalf of the Bucharest Municipal People's Council.

Similar ceremonies also took place at the Ghencea military cemetery; the cemeteries of Soviet soldiers in Herestrau and Jilava, and at other Romanian and Soviet war cemeteries throughout the country.

Moscow Meeting on Party Founding

AU131138 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0955 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Moscow AGERPRES 12/5/1983 -- A festive meeting was held in Moscow to mark the 90th foundation anniversary of the Social Democratic Party of the Workers of Romania (PSDMR).

Soviet historian F.I. Spivakovskiy, candidate for historical sciences, and N. Stinea, adviser at Romania's embassy in the USSR, recalled the long-standing revolutionary traditions of the working-class movement of Romania, and pointed to the historic significance of the creation of the PSDMR which, ever since its foundation, had actively asserted itself as a Marxist revolutionary party.

It was shown that the Romanian Communist Party, direct continuator of the socialist working-class movement of Romania furthered, on a higher plane and in the new conditions of Romania's development, the struggle for social and national liberation, for the building of the socialist society in Romania.

The speakers pointed to the upward course of the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and the Soviet Union, and to the decisive role of the understandings covenanted at a high level in their development.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES SUDANESE PRESIDENT

AU091451 Sucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 May 83 p 5

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, Khartoum.

On your reelection as president of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, I want to xtend warm congratulations and best wishes for good health, personal happiness, and complete success in fulfilling your new mandate entrusted to you by the friendly Sudanese people. I want to express the conviction that the relations of close friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Democratic Republic of the Sudan will continue to develop and deepen in the interests of the Romanian and Sudanese peoples, of peace, national independence, understanding, and cooperation in the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

REPORTAGE ON LEBANESE SYRIAN PARTY LEADER'S VISIT

Meeting With Coman

AU101838 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1818 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 10/5/1983 -- During an interview between Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of CC of RCP and a delegation of the Syrian National Social Party from Lebanon, led by In'am Ra'd, president of the party, mutual information was exchanged on the current activity and concerns of the two parties and views were exchanged on certain questions of the international situation, with emphasis on the developments in the Middle East.

Meeting With Ceausescu

AU131544 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 13 May 83

[Excerpts] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today met with In'am Ra'd, chairman of the Syrian National Social Party [NSSP] of Lebanon, who is heading a delegation on a visit to our country at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee. The meeting was attended by Comrade Ion Coman, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee. (Isaam Mahayri), member of the NSSP Supreme Council, also participated in the meeting.

The sides paid particular attention to the Middle East situation and pointed out the importance if establishing a just and lasting overall peace in that region, leading to Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, resolution of the Palestinian problem, including the creation of an independent Palestinian state, and ensuring the independence and territorial integrity of all states in that area.

In this respect, they emphasized the importance of convening an international conference, under the aegis and with the active participation of the United Nations. All interested parties should participate in such a conference, including the PLO in its capacity as sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, as well as other states which can make a positive contribution to politically resolving the Middle East conflict.

At the same time, the sides agreed that Israeli troops should withdraw from Lebanon and that conditions be ensured so that the Lebanese people can independently solve their problems in accordance with their own interests. They stressed the need for national reconciliation between all political forces in Lebanon as a means to maintaining and strengthening the unity, independence, and sovereignty of that country. The sides pointed out that the resolution of the situation in Lebanon would have a positive impact upon the peace process in the Middle East and upon the entire international political climate.

The meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

REPORTAGE ON OPREA ACTIVITIES IN EGYPT 10-14 MAY

Joint Economic Commission

AU101909 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1821 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Cairo, (AGERPRES) 10/5/1983 -- The stage and way of fulfillment of the objectives set at the previous session of the joint Romanian-Egyptian government commission on economic and technical cooperation and the measures to be taken for the further development of the economic cooperation, for the expansion and diversification of the bilateral economic and commercial exchanges based on mutual advantage are examined in the 14th session of the commission that started on May 10 in Cairo. The Romanian delegation to the proceedings of the commission is led by Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania of the commission, and the host country's delegation by Wajih Shindi, minister of investments and international cooperation, chairman for Egypt of the commission.

Meeting With Premier, Others

AU142004 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1918 GMT 14 May 83

[Excerpts] Cairo (AGERPRES) 14/5/1983 -- Ahmad Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, prime minister of Egypt, received Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of Romania, head of the Romanian delegation at the works of the Joint Governmental Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation.

Gheorghe Oprea had also interviews on specific matters with Ahmad "Izz ad-Din Hasan Hilal, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, and with the ministers of investment and international economic cooperation, of reconstruction and housing, of industry and mineral wealth, of energy and electricity, of agriculture and food sufficiency and of planning.

Meeting With Mubarak

AU142009 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 14 May 83

[Excerpts] Cairo (AGERPRES) 14/5/1983 -- Messages were exchanged in Cairo between President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Muhammad Husni Mubarak.

On behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu and of Elena Ceausescu President Muhammad Husni Mubarak was conveyed best wishes of good health and personal happiness and a message of progress and prosperity for the friendly Egyptian people. Thanking for the messages and the wishes addressed to him, the Egyptian head of state asked that President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu be conveyed best wishes of good health and personal happiness and a message of friendship and multilateral progress for the Romanian people. The exchange of messages was occasiond by the call paid on the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt by Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania in the Romanian-Egyptian Joint Governmental Commission on economic and technical cooperation, whose 14th session was held in Cairo.

During the interview the sides evoked with satisfaction the good relations of friendship and collaboration established between Romania and Egypt.

The exchange of messages and the talks passed in a cordial sincere atmosphere of friendship that is characteristic of the traditional Romanian-Egyptian relations.

OLTEANU DESCRIBES UNITY OF ARMY, PEOPLE

AU050902 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 4 May 83

["Articles From the Press: "The RCP Conception of the Unity Between the Army and the People" -- AGERPRES Headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/5/1983 -- On May 4 newspaper SCINTEIA carries the paper that Colonel General Constantin Olteanu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of national defence, read during a scientific session organized in marking of 90 years since the foundation of the SDPWR [Workers' Social-Democratic Party of Romania], 165 years since the birth of Karl Marx and 100 since his death. Constantin Olteanu wrote inter alia:

According to the RCP conception the indisoluble unity between the Army and the people is playing the part of a reference coordinate in the implementation of the national defence. Ever since its foundation the RCP has been concerned with training the uniformed sons of the workers and peasants in the spirit of support to the interests of the wide masses of people. Moulding the soldier-citizen and citizen-soldier has ever been an axiom of our revolutionary movement's ideology and policies.

In the years of Antonescu's dictatorship and of Hitler's domination, taking action for rallying all the national forces in order to safeguard the country, the RCP paid growing attention to strengthening the ties and establishing the collaboration with the military forces, with generals and officers of the higher commands included. As known, this materialized in the entire Army's participation in the August 1944 revolution and in the anti-Hitler war, until the final victory.

When in the middle of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of national and social liberation the Romanian Communist Party initiated the democratization and then the socialist transformation of the Army, this meant precisely turning the tie between the Army and the people universally valid, universally functional, revolutionarily functional in the sense of an active implication in the great social changes.

The content and strength of the tie between the Army and the people have witnessed a process of deepening and improvement.

Also in the military field a milestone has been marked by the accelerated rate impressed on the country's upward course after Nicolae Ceausescu's investiture with the supreme dignities of the party and state. A telling synthesis of the orientation impressed on the national defence, the military doctrine worked out by Nicolae Ceausescu conferred a superior value to the indissoluble relation between the Socialist Romanian Army and the people.

The identification on multiple planes between the people and its armed part is generated by the common purpose: to safeguard the socialist gains, the national independence and sovereignty, which are the primordial conditions for the nation's existence and progress, and consequently make the cardinal target of the military policy promoted by our party and state. In this respect President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed on many occasions that under all circumstances the Romanian people will fight only to safeguard its independence and sovereignty, against all attempts of domination and oppression, for ensuring our nation the right to build the socialist and communist society freely. The invader would be repelled with the whole national potential, whose theoretical support and practical efficiency come from the definition and implementation of the principle according to which the homeland's defense is the cause of oeuvre of the entire people, this being the kernel of the present military doctrine.

The extension of the dimension of defence from an attribute of the state to a public task is directly connected with the continuous enhancement of societal democratism. The people's general participation in the fulfilment of the military tasks of the social body, materialized in the creation and improvement of the system of national defence, which, apart from the permanent armed forces, also includes people's units, precisely represents the harmonization of the country's armed force with the new features acquired by the Romanian socialist society after 1965.

On a military specialized plane, a new expression of the relations between the Army and the people is the cooperation of the Army with the unit of the Ministry of Interior and the people's units in fight training. Reflecting the vigour of this composition of the national defence system, the directive of the higher command regarding the military and political training of the Army over 1981-1985, the first one in the history of our socialist Army, sets that each locality and socioeconomic unit become "a city of work, fight and defence".

The RCP outlook focuses on the army's contribution to the development of the country's productive forces. It has multifarious facets. On the one hand, the activity of soldiers in the economy is a matter of conscience, enhancing their conviction and feeling of taking direct part in the creation of material assets and, as a result, their resolve to defend at any costs what is done with the energy and skills of those who work. On the other hand, the presence of Army's units on industrial building-sites, in the construction of the hydroelectric power system, of irrigations and others also help acquire military skills.

The contribution to the increase of the national wealth materializes also in the technologies and other achievements of the army which pass into the general productive sphere, in the involvement of military experts in the elaboration of studies on labor organization, in the joint efforts made by army cadres and others in scientific research.

The military carry on a public activity on various planes -- from the Central Committee to the local party bodies, as the electorate and the elect, from the Grand National Assembly and the town or commune people's councils -- which results from their capacity as citizens empowered in the spirit of the Constitution to exercise the right and duty to participate in the management of public affairs.

In the achievement of the indestructible unity between the Army and the people, an important role is played by the action of the Army, as an organized entity, on the contingents called upon to serve under the flag. By its nature, organization and mode of existence, the contemporary Romanian Army must and is a proper medium for the political, ideological, revolutionary, and communist moulding of the young generation, who do service successfully.

By all this, the unity between the Army and the people, based on the manysided development of society and the socialist unity of all working people, irrespective of nationality, has acquired today an unprecedented dimension, asserting itself as a fundamental element of the country's defence.

BRIEFS

CSSR ENVOY'S RECEPTION -- On 6 May, the national day of the CSSR, that country's ambassador in Bucharest gave a reception. The reception was attended by Comrades Ioan Patan, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee; Virgil Teodorescu, vice chairman of the Grand National Assembly; Iosif Uglar, vice chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front; Gheorghe Chivulescu, minister of justice; Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Nicolae Andrei, deputy minister of foreign trade; Lieutenant General Gheorghe Gomoiu, deputy minister of national defense; and other representatives from ministries, central institutions, mass and civic organizations, as well as by generals, officers and men of science and art. Chiefs of diplomatic missions were also present. [Summary] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 May 83 p 5 AU]

SHIP-BUILDING INDUSTRY -- Bucharest AGERPRES 11/5/1983 -- The eighth 65,000-dwt ore carrier was launched at the shipyard in Constanta. The ship, intended for export, will set sailing for tests at sea in a month. Being equipped with a 17,400-h.p. engine, manufactured by machine-building units in Romania, the ship can develop a speed of 15.6 knots. Besides Constanta, large-tonnage vessels -- from 55,000 and 65,000dwt ore carriers to 150,000-dwt oil tankers -- are also built at the shipyards in Galati, Mangalia, Oltenita, Drobeta-Turnu Severin. In the last decade, sea-going ships totalling almost 3 million dwt, as well as more than 600 river-going ships were built at Romanian shipyards. Last year alone, as many as 23 vessels with a tonnage of over 300,000 dwt were built to equip the Romanian merchant fleet. At the same time, ships were built for end users abroad. In the 1981-1985 5-year plan period, the ship-building industry of Romania will commission sea-going ships with a total tonnage of about 5 million dwt and more than 900 river-going ships. A substantial number of these ships will be exported. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 11 May 83 AU]

FURTHER MATERIALS ON VISIT OF HU YAOBANG

Slovenia: Marinc, Hu Speak

LD140200 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2120 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Brdo near Kranj, 13 May (TANJUG) -- Andrej Marinc, president of the Presidium of the Slovene League of Communists Central Committee and member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, stated this evening that the working people of Slovenia are following developments in the PRC with great interest. Marinc said they know that the Chinese revolution has many unique features. They know of the great sacrifices and they highly esteem the efforts made in the construction of Chinese-style socialism. The working people of Slovenia respect and rejoice at your results because they see that you are resolving the fundamental problems of your society.

This was stated by Marinc in a short toast at the dinner which he gave at the residence in Brdo near Kranj for Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, and for the delegation which he is heading on a visit to Yugoslavia.

Marinc stressed that the working people of Slovenia highly (?appreciate) the PRC's foreign policy and emphasized that what they have in mind in particular, in this context are the good relations developing between the PRC and Yugoslavia. We are a small republic, but we struggled for our freedom in the revolution. Only in Tito's Yugoslavia did we succeed in fighting successfully for our republic, Andrej Marinc said at the end of his toast.

In his reply, Hu Yaobang noted his great respect for Yugoslavia, its internal development and its role on the international scene. We must not judge one, Hu Yaobang said, by how big or small one is, but by what one's qualities are. In terms of the number of its inhabitants and the size of its territory, Yugoslavia is not a large country. But when we see the kind of influence it has in the world, then we must conclude that Yugoslavia is a great country.

The head of the CPC said that the peoples of Yugoslavia had played a very major role in the harsh struggle during World War II. And in the present-day world, too, in the international communist movement, the SFRY has a creative role to play and has made a special contribution. Its role is also a special one in the struggle for the preservation of world peace, not only in the Balkans and Europe, but in the world as a whole.

Continuing the trend of thought about "the great" and "the small," the general secretary of the CPC addressed the high-ranking figures of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia by paying very great compliments to that republic within the framework of the Yugoslav community.

Having recalled that he had already visited three of the socialist republics of Yugoslavia, Hu Yaobang stated this evening that he had been convinced everywhere that the peoples of Yugoslavia are filled with good feelings for the Chinese delegation, the PRC, and the Chinese party.

The dinner in honor of the Chinese party delegation was attended by, among others: Viktor Avbelj, Franc Popit, Vinko Hafner, Franc Setinc, Vlado Klemnecic, Miha Ravnik, Marjan Orozen, Andrej Drvar, Marko Bulc, Colonel General Branko Jerkic, Lieutenant Colonel General Mkha Petric, and Joze Smole.

On the Chinese side the dinner was attended, in addition to Hu Yaobang, by the delegation which is accompanying him on his trip to Yugoslavia. The dinner and the meeting between Hu Yaobang and top figures of Slovenia which preceded the dinner took place in a very pleasant and cordial atmosphere.

Tour of Economic Sites

LD140203 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] Kranj, May 13 (TANJUG) -- General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Hu Yaobang, who is on a visit to Yugoslavia now, toured this morning, Friday, the factory "Iskra-Telekomunikacije", in the vicinity of the Slovenian town of Kranj. There, the Chinese delegation was acquainted with the entire "Iskra" system employing over 30,000 workers.

Hu Yaobang showed particular interest in cooperation between "Iskra" and the Chinese firms up to now since "Iskra" has been cooperating with China in the fields of postal traffic, mechanical engineering industry and electronic industry. At Poljce, Hu Yaobang visited the modern republican center for training Slovenia's defence personnel and also an agricultural and food-processing combine.

Hu Yaobang was later guest in the home of a Slovenian peasant because he wished to see what a successful private farm bound by contract with the public sector in agriculture looks like.

Ljubljana Visit

LD141018 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0939 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] Ljubljana, 14 May (TANJUG) -- On his way from Brdo near Kranj toward the Slovene Littoral and Pula, Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, stopped in Ljubljana this morning. He and his delegation were greeted at Revolution Square by Joze Smole, president of the League of Communists of Ljubljana Town Committee, and by representatives of other sociopolitical organizations of the town and the town assembly. The leader of the Chinese party visited the Mausoleum of People's Heroes, the Memorial of the Revolution, and the memorial to the great revolutionary and thinker, Edvard Kardelj. He then visited the cultural center "Vian Cankar," in which he was greatly interested. Representatives of the center showed him the premises where musical, theatrical, artistic, and other events take place every day.

Coming out of "Cankar's home," Hu Yaobang also stopped at the Boris Kidric Memorial. Joze Smole briefly acquainted the Chinese guest with the revolutionary life of Boris Kidric who was, apart from Tito and Kardelj, a theoretician of the idea of self-management. The CPC Central Committee general secretary and his delegation, accompanied by Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Andrej Marinc, president of the League of Communists of Slovenia Central Committee, and others then left for Postojna where he is expected to visit the Postojna caves.

Visit to Postojna Caves

LD141314 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1210 GMT 14 May 83

[Excerpts] Portoroz, 14 May (TANJUG) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, was clearly impressed by the Postojna caves which he visited this morning en route to Brioni.

He spent over 1 hour in this natural cave, accompanied by his hosts Andrej Marinc, president of the League of Communists of Slovenia Central Committee Presidium, and Joze Smole, member of the League of Communists of Slovenia Central Committee Presidium.

The long column of cars then proceeded to the Slovene Littoral on a very sunny and warm day. Arriving in Piran, Hu Yaobang and his associates and the Yugoslav personalities accompanying him stopped in front of the Municipal Assembly at Tartini Square. The local hosts greeted him and he was quickly surrounded by the people of Piran and many foreign tourists. It is still too early for swimming, but there were many young people on the beaches. The guest viewed the square and then the cars proceeded to Portoroz, where they arrived in a few minutes. The guests were then entertained at the Metropol Hotel.

Arrives in Brioni

LD150858 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1900 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] Brioni, 14 May (TANJUG) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, arrived in Brioni this evening on the ship Jadranka. "I have come here to have talks with Comrade Ribicic," Hu said. This new meeting, following several hours of talks on two occasions in the headquarters of the LCY Central Committee in Belgrade, will take place tomorrow morning.

The top man of the CPC and the members of his delegation spent 3 hours this afternoon resting in the Hotel Metropol, which has a dominating position overlooking the large bay of Portoroz. Afterwards he took leave of his host from the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, Andrej Marinc, president of the Slovene League of Communists Central Committee Presidium, who was accompanied by Jose Smole, member of the Slovene League of Communists Central Committee Presidium.

Accompanied by Jure Bilic, president of the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium, he then left for Pula.

At Pula's Uljanik shipyard the guest from friendly China was welcomed by the top leadership of the municipality and of this major work organization. After the official introductions, the people of Pula gave a most sincere welcoming party for the esteemed guest from China. On behalf of the people of Pula, radiologist Dr Borovecki welcomed the general secretary of the CPC Central Committee in Chinese.

Last year, Uljanik carried out two major programs for the PRC. It built and delivered five bulk freight cargo ships and also 20 diesel engines. The general manager, Karlo Radulovic, demonstrated the composition and technology of the complex production process of this work organization, and proposed cooperation with the PRC, pointing out to its highest representative that common interest can certainly be found in the development of technology, in cooperation, and in specialization in the shipping area.

Hu Yaobang and the PRC delegation visited the electrical motor and diesel engine factories and the shipyard itself, which forms the backbone of this industrial complex, which employs 7,000 workers, of which 300 have university qualifications and 200 are masters or doctors of science.

This was followed by a visit to Pula's arena, built almost 2,000 years ago.

The elegant boat, Jadranka, cut through the water just off shore, with her sailors in their white uniforms lined up on deck in an official salute. The guests boarded the boat and the captain of the military vessel, Vjekoslav Culic, welcomed Hu Yaobang on board on behalf of members of all the units whose garrison he had toured. At 1900 the Jadranka docked "gently" in Brioni harbor.

Brioni: Talks With Ribicic End

LD151038 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0953 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] Brioni, 15 May (TANJUG) -- At approximately 1030 today, the Yugoslav-Chinese party talks ended on Brioni. The final plenary meeting of the two delegations was preceded by a 1-hour meeting between Mitja Ribicic and Hu Yaobang, during which the two top personalities of the LCY and CPC held talks "in private."

Following the official talks, Mitja Ribicic and Hu Yaobang gave separate statements to the press, highly assessing the results of this new Yugoslav-Chinese top level dialogue.

Mitja Ribicic said that a new, important step has been taken in mutual acquaintance and understanding, and a new impetus given to the comprehensive development of friendly relations and cooperation. This assessment gains in significance when we consider the fact, which Ribicic also mentioned, that relations between China and Yugoslavia and the two parties have been on a constant upswing since 1977, when President Tito visited the PRC.

The president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium explained how Yugoslavia views internal trends in China today. "The creative construction of socialism on the theoretical foundations of Marxism, not as a dogma, but as living, creative [word indistinct], in such a populous country as the PRC, has great importance for the enrichment of experiences in the further development of socialism as a world process," Ribicic said.

The two sides had an exhaustive exchange of ideas on international problems, and, as Ribicic stressed, established that their views on key world problems are either identical or very close.

In his statement, Hu Yaobang said that the talks during his visit to Yugoslavia had veen very intimate, friendly, rich, and effective. He expressed his great satisfaction with the overall results which had been achieved. This is how Hu Yaobang described the standpoints of Yugoslavia and the PRC with regard to the construction of socialism in their countries: We remain steadfastly of the opinion that we should follow our own ideas. We link universal Marxist truths to our own reality. We stand on our own feet, firmly respecting independence, equality, and noninterference in internal affairs.

Ribicic, Hu Statements

LD152043 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] The official and friendly visit of the Chinese party delegation to Yugoslavia ended today. At Pula Airport the host, Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee, Jure Bilic, Vlado Janzic, Sava Obradovic, Marijan Kalanj, and Vjekoslav Cemeljic as well as representatives of the sociopolitical life of the host town and of the community of Rijeka municipalities took leave of Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese party, and members of the delegation. The Chinese party delegation departed from Pula Airport at approximately 1500. [Name indistinct] reports on Hu Yaobaong's last day in Yugoslavia:

The final talks between the Yugoslav and Chinese party delegations, led by Mitja Ribicic and Hu Yaobang, were held this morning in the Hotel Istra on Brioni and lasted approximately half an hour. It is obvious that the top personalities of the two parties very quickly agreed on the joint assessment of this very useful visit for they said that it represented a new and significant step in the development of relations between the two parties and countries.

All the talks and meetings, Hu Yaobang stressed in his official statement, were very close, friendly, cordial, and fully successful. He also expressed satisfaction at the successful and comprehensive exchange of views:

[Begin Hu Yaobang recording in Chinese with superimposed Serbo-Croatian translation] [Words indistinct] exchange of views on the international situation [words indistinct] Nonaligned Movement and in the interest of peace and stability in the world, happiness of all peoples of the world and their friendship and cause of progress. [end recording]

The general secretary of the Chinese party then made a positive assessment of the good organization of his visit to Yugoslavia which, as he said, confirmed the Chinese proverb: "It is better to see once than to hear 100 times." During the visit, Hu Yaobang stressed, we saw with our own eyes the great successes which Yugoslavia has achieved in its construction of socialism. He also expressed the conviction that Yugoslavia will overcome the difficulties which have arisen on the path of its progress. Hu Yaobang also said that he was deeply touched with the friendship which the working people and citizens of Yugoslavia manifested during his visit to our country through letters, telegrams, and [word indistinct], and he asked the journalists to convey to all these Yugoslav friends his expressions of sincere thanks and best wishes.

In his statement at the end of the official and friendly visit by the Chinese party delegation, Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, expressed the conviction that the talks will (?confirm) the principles determined during President Tito's visit to China in 1977 and also make a fresh contribution to the further promotion of economic cooperation.

[Begin Ribicic recording] In the talks we exhaustively discussed existing international political and economic relations and the trends in the workers' movement in the world. Our views of crucial world problems are either identical or very close. We stressed that peace and responsibility for peace in the world are indivisible, and that we have to fight in all spheres for specific steps to be taken for the consolidation of peace in the world and against everything which causes a further aggravation of international relations. We particularly welcome the desire of the PRC and of the CPC to normalize and develop -- on the principles of peaceful coexistence -- relations with small and large countries and parties in the world. We are convinced that the basic historical task of all communist parties today is to wage, not only by themselves, but together with other socialist and progressive forces in the world, actions for peace and the joint struggle for the consolidation of trust in the world and more just political and economic relations. We stress (?again) the significance of the broad linking up by communists with other workers' progressive parties in the struggle for peace and progress in the world. What we have in mind in this respect is that no single party or single people can achieve its goals of development and prosperity without world peace being ensured. [end recording]

At the end of his statement Mitja Ribicic expressed satisfaction at the talks having been held in an atmosphere of full openness, trust, and sincere friendship, and he accepted the invitation to pay a return visit to the PRC.

[Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1700 GMT on 15 May 83 also reports on the Ribicic and Hu Yaobang statements, and in regard to the Nonaligned Movement, adds that Ribicic said:

[We particularly value the fact that the PRC considers very highly and respects the efforts of the Nonaligned Movement for preserving world peace, for solving other acute world problems, and for promoting and creating a new international economic system.

[Hu Yaobang said: We value the nonaligned policy which Yugoslavia has consistently followed. Just as we have done in the past, in the future also we will resolutely support the Nonaligned Movement in the interest of peace and stability in the world and the happiness of all peoples of the world and their friendship and progress.]

Visit Ends

LD151543 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1520 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, 15 May (TANJUG) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, left Belgrade by special Chinese aircraft at 1700 today for China. The official farewell for the CPC's head was held at Pula Airport this afternoon.

Mitja Ribicic accompanied Hu Yaobang by air from Pula.

While waiting for the departure of the special aircraft, the CPC general secretary spent an hour at the terminal building at Belgrade airport. In addition to Mitja Ribicic, Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee, Radisa Gacic, Svetislav Popovic, and SFRY Ambassador to Beijing Sava Obradovic were present.

Sundic Commentary

LD141602 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] Throughout the entire duration of Hu Yaobang's visit to Yugoslavia we heard from the Chinese as well as from the Yugoslav side the most positive assessments about relations between the two countries and parties, and about the importance of talks that have been held during the past 5 days at the highest party level. These assessments are indeed not exaggerated because relations between Yugoslavia and China and between the LCY and the CPC really are like this. Since it was obviously well prepared by both sides, Hu Yaobang's visit was held in an atmosphere of cordiality, full openness, and mutual trust. Thanks to the mutual desire and readiness to promote and consolidate cooperation between China and Yugoslavia still further, the talks held on this occasion were able to produce the most that can be expected from such a meeting. The participants in the Yugoslav-Chinese talks held a thorough exchange of views on all important issues of interest to the two countries and parties. It transpired as it was expected, that there is great similiarity or identity of views, especially with regard to the promotion of party, state, and economic cooperation and the assessment of the causes of current world tension.

Hu Yaobang showed great interest in Yugoslavia's domestic development and the LCY's role in this respect. We did not, so to speak, hide the difficulties we are facing and trying to eliminate, just as the guest from friendly China spoke openly about the efforts the CPC is making in the field of socialist construction.

Special attention in the talks was devoted to exchanging views on current international problems.

The Yugoslav hosts acquainted the high-ranking guest from China with Yugoslav views on all questions and problems facing the world and, in this context, with the efforts that socialist and nonaligned Yugoslavia is making for the preservation of world peace and the solution of disputed problems through negotiations. Let us recall that on several occasions Hu Yaobang emphasized the importance and role of the nonaligned countries in the struggle for a lasting and stable peace, especially emphasizing the contribution made in this respect by Yugoslavia and Tito.

In view of the Chinese interest in expanding and strengthening cooperation with the European countries, great importance was attached to Europe and the situation there during the talks. Hu Yaobang was informed in detail about Yugoslav views on the situation in Europe and on the importance it attaches to the successful conclusion of the Madrid CSCE Conference. For his part the CPC Central Committee general secretary acquainted Yugoslav leaders with the Chinese assessment of the situation in the Far East and Southeast Asia, with relations between China and the Soviet Union and with the United States, and with the relations between China and the nonaligned countries, or as the Chinese say -- the Third World.

The Yugoslav-Chinese interlocutors agreed that the world situation is very delicate and dangerous for peace and that additional efforts should be made to check current unfavorable trends. Hu Yaobang repeated several times that China bases its relations with other countries, big or small, on the principles of active and peaceful coexistence, and that it sees the solution of open problems and hotbeds of war only in negotiations. Taken as a whole, Hu Yaobang's visit to Yugoslavia has been successful in every way and very important for peace in the world.

Press Report

LD141102 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0945 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, May 14 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav press, following with great attention Chinese Communist Party Central Committee General Secretary Hu Yaobang's visit to Yugoslavia, stresses a unanimous assessment that the visit will contribute to the two countries' friendship further expanding and deepening.

Under the headline "Sincere Friendship", the League of Communists of Yugoslavia weekly KOMUNIST, in its latest issue, assesses that Mitja Ribicic and Hu Yaobang's affirming on several occasions over the last few days that Yugoslav-Chinese relations, particularly cooperation between the Chinese Communist Party and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia have successfully developed over the last several years, certainly mark a long-term strategic orientation.

KOMUNIST recalls that Yugoslav-Chinese cooperation is based on mutually accepted principles on non-alignment, equality, non-interference and reciprocal respect and the acknowledgement of differences in internal development and international positions. All this guarantees successful cooperation, KOMUNIST writes in ending.

The Yugoslav trade union paper RAD stresses that Hu Yaobang's visit to Yugoslavia marks the continuation of friendly relations between the two parties and the two socialist countries, as well as a new promising chapter in their relations. RAD further writes that for Yugoslavia, its independent and nonaligned position, it is important that a high level of accord has been reached in relations with China, primarily on the need for cooperation on equal footing, the right to one's own road to socialism, the right of each party to equal and independent cooperation with other parties and that there can be no leading force or leading centre in the international workers' movement.

PRESIDENCY, ASSEMBLY, CHAMBER ELECTIONS HELD

Spiljak, Zarkovic New Leaders

LD131707 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1015 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, 13 May (TANJUG) -- At a session chaired by President Petar Stambolic today the SFRY Presidency elected and proclaimed Mika Spiljak and Vidoje Zarkovic president and vice president respectively of the SFRY Presidency.

The election and proclamation of the president and vice president were carried out on the basis of the SFRY Constitution and in the sequence established in the standing order on the work of the SFRY Presidency. Their 1-year term of office begins 16 May.

The Presidency session, which was of a formal nature, was also attended by President of the SFRY Assembly Raif Dizdarevic, Federal Secretary for National Defense Branko Mamula, and Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov.

In a speech marking the expiry of his 1-year term of office, Petar Stambolic said:

"I congratulate Comrades Mika Spiljak and Vidoje Zarkovic on assuming the offices of president and vice president. I wish you successful work. This year we lost Comrade Vladimir Bakaric, vice president of the Presidency. Although seriously ill, Comrade Vlado continued participating almost to the end in all the important aspects of our work.

"Another strenuous year has passed in which we exerted much effort both internally and in foreign affairs. I think that we thereby created a basis for further successful work. We clearly formulated our policy of stabilization and began work on the further development of self-managing relations in the economic and political system. We achieved unity on these issues, which is a guarantee that we shall achieve our goals.

"The struggle for economic stabilization and the further development of self-management has been and continues to be our main task in the country.

"During the past year we strove to develop relations with many countries of the world, especially with member countries of the Nonaligned Movement and in the United Nations. By taking part in the preparations and work of the Seventh Summit Conference of Nonaligned Countries we reaffirmed the prestige and continuity of Tito's policy and the important role which Yugoslavia plays in the Nonaligned Movement and in international relations.

"I wish to express confidence that in the coming period, through collective work, together and united, we shall continue successfully to exercise constitutional rights and carry out the obligations of the Presidency."

"Finally, I wish to thank all the members of the Presidium, President of the Assembly Comrade Raif Dizdarevic, President of the Federal Executive Council Comrade Milka Planinc, Federal Secretaries Comrades Branko Mamula, Lazar Mojsov, and Stane Dolanc, and all other federal, republican, and provincial officials who helped us carry out the tasks of president and (vice president) of the SFRY."

Speaking on behalf of Vidoje Zarkovic and on his own behalf, Mikja Spiljak said:

"Allow me to express gratitude on behalf of us here to outgoing President of the SFRY Presidency Comrade Stambolic, whose dedication and great experience contributed to the successful work of the Presidency.

"I have taken part in the work of the Presidency for only a short time now, but after watching it at work I consider that with its initiatives and involvement in the settling of all the vital questions of our social development and by carrying out its constitutional functions this Presidency has made a very great contribution to political and economic stabilization and to the other tasks of our socialist and self-managing development.

"Before us lie numerous duties and great tasks the implementation of which is already in progress. I shall not speak about them now, since we are all acquainted with them through our current work. After all, they have been carried out so far through joint collective work and I am convinced that we shall work in the same way in the future as well. For me the most essential thing is that we remain united and resolute in tackling the most important questions of our social and economic development."

New Federal Officials

LD131412 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0815 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, 13 May (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Assembly today elected the following new officials for a term of office of 1 year each:

President of the SFRY Assembly: Vojo Srzentic (delegate in the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces)
Vice president of the SFRY Assembly: Mirko Popovic (Socialist Republic of Serbia, delegate in the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces)
President of the Federal Chamber: Aslan Fazlija (Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo)
President of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces: Autun Bubic (Socialist Republic of Croatia)
Vice president of the Federal Chamber: Vanco Nikolovski (Socialist Republic of Macedonia)
Vice president of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces: Joze Clobacnik (Socialist Republic of Slovenia)
Secretary of the Federal Chamber (for a term of office of 4 years): Aleksandar Vujin (Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina)
Secretary of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces (for a term of office of 4 years): Zoran Miskovic (Socialist Republic of Croatia)
General secretary of the SFRY Assembly (for a term of office of 4 years): Milan Jonovski (Socialist Republic of Macedonia)
Deputy general secretary of the SFRY Assembly (for a term of office of 4 years): Ljubomir Bulatovic (Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo)

Presidents of the Federal Chamber working bodies:

1. Committee for Socioeconomic Relations: Stojan Jaramaz (Socialist Republic of Serbia)
2. Committee for Sociopolitical Relations: Petar Stijepcic (Socialist Republic of Montenegro)
3. Committee for Internal Affairs: Drasko Jurisic (Socialist Republic of Croatia)
4. Committee for Foreign Affairs: Dr Anton Vratusa (Socialist Republic of Slovenia)
5. Committee for National Defense: Ljubomir Petrovic (Socialist Republic of Serbia)
6. Committee for Federal Budget: Hamza Mehmeti (Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo)
7. Committee for the Administration of Justice: Eva Maglic (Socialist Republic of Slovenia)

8. Committee for Labor, Health, and Social Policy: Nevenka Novakovic (Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina)
9. Committee for Questions of Veterans and Military Disabled: Milos Nikolcin (Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina)
10. Credentials-Immunity Commission: Sait Burdzovic (Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina)
11. Legislative Legal Commission: Dr Boris Petkovski (Socialist Republic of Macedonia)

Presidents of the working bodies of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces:

1. Committee for Social Plan and Development Policy: Milivoj Popadic (Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina)
2. Committee for Market and Prices: Olga Milicic-Arslanagic (Socialist Republic of Croatia)
3. Committee for Finance: Rodoljub Stanic (Socialist Republic of Serbia)
4. Committee for Credit and Monetary System: Zarko Dragovic (Socialist Republic of Montenegro)
5. Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries: Gojko Ubiparip (Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina)
6. Committee for Underdeveloped Republics and Autonomous Provinces: Dr Dusan Veljkovic (Socialist Republic of Macedonia)
7. Credentials-Immunities Commission: Jovan Bogicevic (Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo)
8. Legislative-Legal Commission: Branko Sotra (Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina)

Presidents of the joint commissions of the SFRY Assembly:

1. Commission for Elections and Appointments: Dr Tracje Grujoski (Socialist Republic of Macedonia)
2. Commission for Constitutional Questions: Vojo Srzentic (Socialist Republic of Montenegro)
3. Administrative Commission: Emil Tomazic (Socialist Republic of Slovenia)
4. Commission for Information: Dr Ivan Lovric (Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina)
5. Commission for Common Texts and the Languages of Yugoslavia: Janko Sago (Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina)
6. Commission for Petitions and Proposals: Cemail Sahatcija (Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo)

Report on Session

LD131528 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1150 GMT 13 May 83

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 13 May (TANJUG) -- At a joint session the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces and the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly today elected Vojo Srzentic, delegate from Montenegro, as president of the SFRY Assemby for a term of 1 year. The session was also attended by Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Fadilj Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency; and Marin Cetinic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference. After the voting the newly-elected president made a formal statement. At the end of the session delegates of both chambers endorsed the SFRY Presidency's proposal and elected Vojislav Rakic to the office of president of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia

Dizdarevic on Extended Terms

AU141633 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 14 May 83

[Excerpt] At a press conference held by Raif Dizdarevic before he relinquished his post as president of the SFRY Assembly, he answered a Radio Belgrade question regarding what he thinks about the 1-year terms of office in the following manner:

[Begin Dizdarevic recording] In all the provisions here in the Assembly which we established according to the Constitution -- the Constitution provides for a 1-year term of office for the president and the vice president of the Assembly and the presidents of the chambers -- in all these cases we should very carefully gather experience during the present term of office and when we have gathered all the experience, we should assess whether we are progressive in every respect or not, whether we should correct something or not. However, I am against hasty judgments made on the basis of the experience of 1 year about a major social decision, I may say, such as Tito's initiative on the strengthening of collective work and the introduction of 1-year terms of office and the realization of this initiative.

As regards some provisions in the Assembly which have been introduced with the Rules of Procedure -- the terms of office of the presidents of the working bodies of the Assembly and the Assembly chambers -- I expressed my opinion at the time -- and I must say that I had this opinion even before the provisions were introduced in the Rules of Procedure -- that the purpose of these provisions should be examined on the basis of what the office of a president of a working body actually means. A president, like a working body, has no power. The question is whether it is really necessary to have presidents for 1 year and whether we will ensure in this way the necessary collectivism and democracy in the work, and the delegate manner of work in the assembly working bodies, considering that due to such a provision we would change all the officials at once.

I personally think and I will advocate as a delegate that the term of office of the presidents of the working bodies be longer. [end recording]

LEADERS GREET CSSR COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

Stambolic Message

AU101439 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 May 83 p 7

[Text] Belgrade -- On the national day of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent to President Gustav Husak, on behalf of the Presidency, a telegram with cordial greetings and best wishes for the prosperity of the friendly CSSR people and for comprehensive progress in the socialist building of the country. Among other things, the telegram stresses the conviction in the further successful development of friendly relations and fruitful cooperation between Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia.

Ribicic Message

AU101440 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 May 83 p 7

[Text] Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has sent greetings to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, on 9 May, national day of the CSSR. Among other things, the message of greetings expresses the conviction that the friendly relations and cooperation between the LCY and the CPCZ, as well as between our two socialist countries, will continue to develop successfully in the interest of the SFRY and the CSSR peoples, equitable international cooperation, peace, social progress, and socialism in the world.

Planinc Message

LD092042 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0739 GMT 9 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, 9 May (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent a telegram to CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal in connection with CSSR national day. In it she expresses her best wishes for all-round progress for the friendly Czech and Slovak peoples and for further successes in the socialist construction of their country.

Among other things, the message of congratulations expresses the conviction that the friendly relations and successful cooperation between the SFRY and the CSSR will continue to be promoted and developed in the interest of the peoples of the two countries, socialism and peace in the world.

STAMBOLIC PRESENTS ORDER TO ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR

AU131728 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 May 83 p 7

[Text] Belgrade -- In the Palace of the Federation yesterday, Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, presented Nicolae Mihai, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the SFRY, who will soon depart our country, the Order of the Yugoslav Flag With Sash. Stambolic had a friendly talk with Ambassador Mihai afterwards, in which Zdenko Svete, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, Rafael Cijan, deputy secretary general of the SFRY Presidency; and others also participated.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH VOICE OF PALESTINE

LD140110 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1719 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Ohriruz May 13 (TANJUG) -- Zija Dizdarevic, chairman of the Radio Programme Committee of the Yugoslav Radio and TV and director of Radio Sarajevo, and Nabil Amir, member of the Al-Fatah's Revolutionary Liberation Council, and director-general of the Voice of Palestine, signed Friday an agreement on cooperation between the two broadcasting organizations. The agreement provides for exchange of radio programmes, training of personnel and aid in building a PLO broadcasting system.

So far cooperation has been very successful, it was evaluated during the talk, and attention was drawn to the need of further widening it. The agreement is another contribution to the implementation of the non-aligned countries' decisions in the field of information, it was also emphasized.

NIN PROVIDES FIGURES FOR WORK STOPPAGES

AU101424 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1688 8 May 83 p 26

[Text] In 1980, there were 253 work stoppages involving 13,507 people; in 1981, 216 work stoppages involving 13,504 people; and in 1982, 174 work stoppages involving 10,997 people. The number of participants in the individual work stoppages ranges from 4 to 500, in most cases between 40 and 100. The duration of work stoppages was between 20 minutes and 6 days. There were few work stoppages in noneconomic activities, merely 5 last year, while in industry and mining there were 65; in the textile industry and the leather and footwear industry 24; in the construction industry 23; in agriculture and the food processing industry 21; in forestry and the wood processing industry 19; in transportation and communications 11; in trade 5, and there was 1 work stoppage in tourism and catering.

DETAILS OF NOVI SAD AGRICULTURAL FAIR REPORTED

Planinc Praises Fair Exhibits

LD132342 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1416 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Novi Sad, 13 May (TANJUG) -- After visiting the international agricultural fair in Novi Sad, Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, said that here are the visible achievements and possibilities in food production, everything which is at present in the forefront of agricultural production. The contribution and possibilities of science are on display as well as the industry which goes together with this branch of the economy.

Despite the great difficulties with which our agriculture is struggling, its vitality which is shown here is a great encouragement, Milka Planinc emphasized.

The developing countries are represented here as well, the president of the Federal Executive Council said. What Yugoslavia can produce at home, what it can do for the promotion of technology, it can do to an even greater extent in cooperation with these countries and peoples by way of contributing, with their economies, to the solution of the strategic problem of the world, the problem of food. Noting that she also visited the pavilions of many East European countries which have cooperated with our economy continuously for 20 to 25 years, Milka Planinc said that the exhibiters from these countries have come to the fair with interesting and well-chosen programs which can be implemented in Yugoslavia.

It is encouraging that representatives of the European Economic Community are here as well, and can assess what this economic community can do in Yugoslavia, what it can do in cooperation with Yugoslavia, and assess the needs of the developing countries. It will be an important result if the conviction prevails among them that they cannot solve their own problems of development and prosperity without the developing countries, Milka Planinc stressed, adding in conclusion that the Novi Sad fair is a great exhibition and that she hopes it will be more than just an exhibition in the sense that it produces negotiations and business agreements between organizations of associated labor in our country and economic representatives of the various countries gathered here.

Planinc Speaks

LD132208 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1203 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Novi Sad, 13 May (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, on the occasion of the opening of the 50th international agricultural fair in Novi Sad today, drew attention to the complex political situation in the world and to bloc rivalry, as well as to the deep economic crisis which is affecting all countries, but, above all, and most seriously the least developed and developing countries.

The existing relations in the international division of labor, in trade, credit, and monetary relations, do not provide a foundation for the solution of the huge problems of the underdeveloped and deveoping countries so drastically manifest in their debts which have grown to over $600 billion, Milka Planinc stressed. Unfavorable political relations and the heavy burden placed on the world by the constant worsening of relations between East and West are severely hindering the already difficult emergence of the objective truth that ways out of the world economic crisis can only be found on the road of interdependence, equal cooperation, and respect for the interests of the economically developed and less developed countries.

At the Seventh Conference of Nonaligned Countries in New Delhi, in addition to a powerfully expressed unity in the struggle for peace in the world, the movement also developed united and realistic standpoints on the world economic crisis and the ways out of this dangerous situation. The decisions in New Delhi and all the preparations of the developing countries for the sixth UNCTAD session which is to be held next month in Belgrade, provide a foundation for the revival of the negotiation process between the developed and developing countries. It is an encouraging fact that the developed countries are gradually realizing that without such cooperation there can also be no solution to the problems of recession and unemployment which are facing even the developed countries. It is also encouraging that they are seeking points of agreement in which the beginning of the way out of the economic crisis can be found. As host to the sixth UNCTAD session Yugoslavia will, for its part, do everything possible to contribute to the creation of an atmosphere in which it is possible to achieve positive, albeit incipient, results, and is deeply convinced that this is in the interests of the developed and developing countries and in the interests of the future of all mankind.

All that we have done in the 3 years since the death of Comrade Tito, in conditions which have shaken us politically and economically, both at home and abroad, has now been recognized by all our friends in the south and the north, the east and the west, Milka Planinc emphasized. Such a Yugoslavia is necessary not only for us, but for the world which is striving for peace and progress. We hafe survived, and we are seeking and finding the ways out of our difficlties along the line and within the policies -- both domestic and foreign -- which we developed together with Comrade Tito. This orientation has never been without resistance, difficulties, and the accompanying negative phenomena, but it has constantly ensured the economic social, and political progress of our country. It is the great success of the LCY and of all our people, the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, that thanks to Tito and to his living presence among us, the program not only for resolving the economic difficulties but for further progress has been consolidated and developed along his path.

We will soon have before the SFRY Assembly an overall long-term program of economic stabilization, Milka Planinc said. Although the orientation of that program is already being carried through even in key areas, it nevertheless gives impetus for new activities in society. Simultaneously, the Federal Executive Council os preparing a plan for putting this program into operation. What we are preparing and intending to submit to the SFRY Assembly, the body of the delegate and self-management system and to all functioning factors, particularly the LCY, should emphasize that the long-term program of economic stabilization in Yugoslavia cannot be carried out without the full activization of the workers and working people and the entire self-managing organization of society, those who comprise an integral part of our practical life and our future.

I clearly want to state that it would be a great mistake -- and the Federal Executive Council with its ideological and political direction does not want this -- for the long-term program of economic stabilization to be reduced to packets of various measures of the Federal Executive Council.

The Council will have an important role in all this, in putting the stabilization program into operation, but in the measures it adopts and in the proposals it will put to the SFRY Assembly and other organs, it will be aiming primarily -- necessitated by the effects of the objective economic laws -- to make all subjects of economic activity -- that is, every organization of associated labor and every work organization, even more aware, and more sharply than before, of their economic position, of the need for association in current production and development, for reducing the role of sociopolitical communities, from municipal to republican and federal levels, to their constitutional frameworks, thus intensifying the interest for the association of workers in associated labor regardless of the borders of sociopolitical communities.

We are not creating any illusions about this. Many and perhaps the majority of organizations of associated labor will find conditions more difficult than at present. This is because the sociopolitical communities and banks have, according to the criteria of the effects of economic laws, been fulfilling a negative role on their territory by using the force of political decisions to save all and even unproductive, low income production.

By means of the credit mechanism on anonymous capital or through various reserves and similar funds, they have been diverting resources from the more productive enterprises to those which are operating at a loss or are on the borders of profitability. In the lasting interest of these environments and the entire society, in keeping with the strategy of relying on our own resources, we will use all means to remove such situations and such possibilities.

Recalling the fact that agriculture has a crucial influence on the development of numerous branches of industry, trade, catering, and tourism, and that costs in agriculture have a very great influence on overall trends in the costs of production, Milka Planinc noted the successfully completed autumn and spring sowing and the reports that the cycle of cattle production is being speeded up.

She added, however, that we are still far from the production capability of our agricultural industry.

If we judge our tasks within the framework of the stabilization program, Milka Planinc continued, it seems to me that there rae certain key questions for our orientation. First, it is the clear direction of the stabilization program that agriculture or the agrocomplex, like any other activity, must be motivated by income derived from labor -- let us be clear, as in any other activity -- and not from rent from that which nature gives us. To be even more clear, what is acquired through labor must, as in other activities, be rightfully disposed of and managed by the workers, and what is acquired by rent should also be rightfully managed by the workers, except for the purpose of development and the promotion of expanded social reproduction. I think that on this basis relations can be developed in which, as stated in the stabilization program, the agroindustrial complex will develop as an income-based activity and not as a supply branch or a branch of the economy responsible for resolving the problems of the living standard of the people. This is indeed possible on the condition that in the social and private sector, an economic policy is worked out governing economic activity and tax and land policies, both in the federation and in the republics, provinces, and municipalities, which will make it possible to live well and in a stable manner from work in agriculture. The most delicate question now in this context is the question of prices which has the broadest possible influence on the standard of living of the broadest strata of the population. The orientation of the stabilization program and of the Federal Executive Council is clear.

Along with strategically necessary protection of domestic production, in order to achieve higher productivity our production should be exposed to competition, to the influence of more developed economies. In the present state of our foreign exchange balance sheet it is not at all possible for us to realize the influence of more productive productions on our market. But there must not and will not be any hesitation in the basic orientation. We will move toward price formation on the basis of the objective economic laws expressed in the relations of the directly interested economic subjects and on the market. But in view of all the circumstances we will do this gradually, within limits which will not cause disruptions to the personal standard of living of the broadest strata of workers beyond the frameworks established by the economic policy for this year. It is known that we have to do this in conditions when, due to foreign exchange difficulties, we cannot import cheaper products; when, due to disharmonies which have arisen, we must reduce real personal incomes; and in conditions in which some agricultural products are considerably below and some considerably above world prices.

The second issue is that the stabilization program is directed at considerably increasing, I stress considerably, the entire agricultural production both for domestic needs and for exports, through supplying tourist resorts or in direct exports to other countries. It is clear to me that results cannot be achieved in this sphere overnight. Of great significance to our entire situation is our immediate orientation in addition to our lasting long-term orientation. It is clear that in the entire economic policy the orientation towards investment in the primary sector of agriculture must be more significant.

I would like, however, that we agree in greater detail on this. In view of the entire situation of the country's economy and the priority of improving the country's external and internal liquidity, our joint orientation must be toward those relatively small investments which yield quick results in increasing agricultural production for domestic needs and for exports. We must be aware of the fact that in the present material conditions, even if we pool our resources in an ideal way, this country has objectively no possibilities for great investments even in useful projects but which only yield long-term results after many years. The small amount of resources left for accumulation after all obligations have been met, must be invested in the next few years in order to remove bottlenecks. We must invest them where results both in the foreign exchange inflow and in income are quickly felt, whether it be farming or cattle-breeding. Everything else would represent the continuation of the old practice and the keeping alive of deceptions which make our difficulties even worse. What is invaluable in resolving the problems of the speedier progress of agriculture are the achievements already reached in integrating and associating interested organizations of associated labor in agriculture and in the processing industry, tourism, trade and consumers' centers.

The law on the foreign exchange system has provided the foundations for agriculture becoming an exporter either directly or through tourism and the processing industry. In the direct relations with tourist or processing organizations this possibility as well as the direct aspect of our exports of agricultural products should be developed and tested in a way which would in many respects make it possible to resolve the problems of the status of the agricultural sector as an exporting branch. Of course, along with necessary restrictions at the very beginning of the implementation of the stabilization program -- in view of the impossibility of importing the necessary agricultural products due to a shortage of foreign exchange -- our orientation must be toward creating conditions in which agriculture, like any other branch, has the right to export and to implement its income on this basis.

The coming period demands, by proceeding from the basic functions and powers of the republics and provinces in this sphere, that we in the federation determine the foundations of the land policy as a whole in the new conditions of our society. In the past year or so major economic and social changes have taken place in Yugoslavia which clearly demand that, in keeping with the changes which have already taken place, the foundations of the joint economic policy be determined. There is no reason whatsoever for us to touch the fundamental principles which are, as regards this issue, laid down in the Constitution and in our fundamental legislation. But we face an entirely new situation today. The agricultural worker of yesterday has moved into the town, the producer has become the consumer, at least as regards his own needs. Immense areas of the land, as the peoples' general estate, remain unworked or underworked. This is not a question of the owner and of ownership. This should not be touched; but I believe that in the interests of both owners and society in this country, an economic policy must be developed which will also provide economic incentives and which will force everybody to have the land made use of to the maximum. It is on this issue that relations should be built on which a joint interest both of the landowners and of society will be found.

The social sector of agriculture and of the agrocomplex, according to the economic stabilization program, remains the crucial sector of progress which should, according to its possibilities, unite everything which comprises the agrocomplex, both by its objective possibilities of activating and applying science in this sphere and by the possibilities which it creates in goods production, either alone or in association with individual farmers. However, as regards the relationship between human work and land, the same principles apply: One should live off one's work and not off rents. With regard to our stabilization program, this is where our main task lies. In view of the fact that particularly in conditions of individual activities in agricultural combines not being linked up one can, here and there, live well without doing much work; those exceptional and efficient efforts which a few years ago put our agricultural combines, by the results they had achieved, at the very top of world productivity, have stagnated. It should concern us that we are lagging behind and this should prompt us to eliminate, critically and mercilessly in the long-term interest of the workers of these combines and of the whole of society, that which is disruptive in the system of economic relations so that everything which directs and even economically coerces every worker, every basic organization of associated labor and their association might again stimulate them, particularly now in society's difficult predicament, to realise greater results with their work in their own interest as well as in the interest of society. With the help of science they could relatively quickly resolve the problems of higher productivity. On this basis, along with association with individual farmers and with maximal use of land and industrial capacities in this complex, this production could perhaps more speedily and more efficiently than any other, quickly yield results which would influence all the trends of the economic stabilization of society.

This will be all the more so, if, on the basis of such achievements, it [as received] participates in the international division of labor, if, on the basis of our experience, it also makes its contribution to exports, also to developing countries whom we support in their struggle to resolve the problems of the elementary needs of the population and the progress of their economies.

Food production, Milka Planinc stressed, is of strategic significance in every country, Food today occupies an exceptional place in international economic and political relations. This is also an area over which the world is becoming increasingly polarized. For instance, only one quarter of the world population has an abundance of food; the rest of the world, and this is the population of the least-developed countries and of developing countries, is short of basic foodstuffs. Unfortunately, people are even today dying of hunger in several countries of the world.

It is, therefore, the basic aim of the largest number of countries to ensure enough food for their population. The obligation of all those which can produce more food to produce it is, therefore, all the greater and any activity to this end should be welcomed. In this connection, particular recognition is due to efforts invested by the agricultural fair in Novi Sad, as a specialized organization widely affirmed in the world. Its orientation toward developing all activities whcih contribute to an increase in food production is entirely correct and tallies with Yugoslav and world aspirations. This is also the reason for 70 countries, with about 1,650 exhibitors, being represented at this fair. Economically most developed countries and many developing countries are represented here.

Milka Planinc stressed that the traditional organizing of "The Exhibition of Developing Countries in the Struggle for Food," which is being held for the 11th time within the framework of the international agricultural fair in Novi Sad, is of exceptional significance. Its aim is to enable the developing contries to demonstrate their achievements in the sphere of agroindustrial production and to acquaint each other with the need and possibilities within the framework of implementing significant projects in this sphere in their countries.

Along with the conviction that this year's economic review at the agricultural fair in Novi Sad will fully meet the expectations of a large number of its participants, Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, wished the Novi Sad fair fresh collective successes in its work.

Spiljak Speaks

LD152105 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1511 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] Novi Sad, 15 May (TANJUG) -- We shall do everything possible to achieve a transformation of the Yugoslav agro-industry, and this implies more extensive investments in agriculture and in the food industry as well as in other activities in order to ensure a greater production of food for the domestic and foreign market. Food exports have an exceptional significance in our economy and economic stabilization.

This was stated by Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, in his talks with journalists following a tour of the jubilee international agricultural fair in Novi Sad. Spiljak pointed out that in Yugoslavia also, because of an increase in the population in the postwar period from 15 million to 22 million inhabitants, the issue of increasing food production in order to satisfy domestic needs has become very acute. However, it is also an exceptionally significant orientation of our country to ensure the greatest possible food production for exports because food is a significant factor in foreign trade and in developing cooperation with developed and developing countries. One of the reasons that we do not have enough food, Spiljak noted, is the fact that we have not invested enough in agro-industry and because we do not have enough resources for investments in agriculture.

It is precisely this problem which has been grasped, and we may expect that everything possible, within the bounds of possibilities, will be done in order to achieve a significant turnabout in the direction of greater production of food also for the domestic market and, in particular, for greater exports. Our country has favorable conditions for greater production of agricultural produce and food and opportunities for greater exports.

In a critical review, Spiljak noted that problems are not only confined to the shortage of resources for the agro-industry but exist in the organization, business linkup, fragmentation of much agricultural land, and insufficient application of more modern scientific-technical and technological achievements in broader production -- that is, in linking science and the economy.

We drew attention to the fact that we have large areas of unworked land, which constitutes an untapped reserve for food production. Furthermore, that for years we have encountered the problem of sunflower production, and that in individual spheres of agriculture, science has not made the expected contribution in broad production.

Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, spoke in very appreciative terms of this year's jubilee international agricultural fair as a large world market place which has an exceptional significance in the development of cooperation between Yugoslavia and all other countries, particularly in the development of cooperation with developing countries. The participation of 47 developing countries in the "Developing Countries in the Struggle for Food" exhibition demonstrates that they are interested in Yugoslavia's experiences and achievements, and that great possibilities exist for a broader, longer-term cooperation in food production. Spiljak pointed out, in particular, the significance of cooperation with specialized international organizations such as UNIDO [United Nations Industrial Development Organization], FAO, and others and with the EEC, which demonstrates that Yugoslav agro-industry can contribute to the entire Yugoslav economic cooperation with all countries.

Mika Spiljak stressed that Yugoslavia has also achieved great successes in the development of the agricultural machinery industry, to which this fair bears witness. Once it was a big thing, he observed, for us to produce a tractor of 40 or 80 hp, and now at the Novi Sad fair domestic industry is presenting heavy tractors of 450 and more than 600 hp. Spiljak spoke in very categorical terms about the demand for the Yugoslav agricultural machine industry's having to ensure spare parts for farmers in order that tractors, combines, and other machines do not stand idle owing to the shortage of one spare part or another; this also implies that more favorable conditions be created to finance production in the agricultural machinery industry, an industry which has achieved great progress.

FURTHER ON ACTIVITIES FOR SECURITY DAY

Mamula Receives Delegation

LD132233 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1059 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, 13 May (TANJUG) -- In connection with Security Day, 13 May, Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, received a delegation of the SFRY Armed Forces security service, led by Lieutenant Colonel General Jere Garubisic and Lieutenant Colonel General Georgije Jovicic in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense today. Congratulating them on the holiday, the federal secretary paid tribute to all members of the security organs and the military police for their successful work and results. During his conversation with the guests, Adm Mamula said, among other things, that the members of the security service have had much success in strengthening overall protection of the Armed Forces. Mamula took great pleasure in stressing the fact that there have been no abuses of position, illegal conduct, or violation of regulations in the security organs or the military police.

Of importance of the internal security of society and self-protection, Adm Branko Mamula said that in evaluating possible dangers and preparing society for defense we must always remember that successful struggle and resistance will depend first upon the state of society's internal security. Social self-protection, conceived in its broadest sense and organized in all structures of society, particularly at its base, must therefore be approached as an integral, inseparable part of the unified task of security and defense of the country.

Dolanc Interview

LD112209 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1235 GMT 11 May 83

[SFRY Federal Secretary for Internal Affairs Stane Dolanc interview with unidentified TANJUG and Radio Skopje journalists on the occasion of Security Day; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Question: Thirty-nine years have passed since the formation of the security service. From the point of view of the place and role of this service how do you assess the past period of the struggle for the construction of our self-managing socialist community, for the defense of the gains of the revolution, independence, self-reliance and freedom?

Answer: The fourth plenum in 1966 was a significant turning point in the development of the service. At that time we were settling accounts with centralism, bureaucratic dogmatism, and with opponents of self-management. In the leadership of the security service there were individuals who attempted to misuse it for their own ends. However, a large number of the cadres in the service not only did not know about this but unanimously accepted the conclusions of the fourth plenum and directly involved themselves in the action for the transformation of the service.

We have cleared up everything that did not fit into the direction of our development, into a self-managing democratic society. The service has been put in its proper place in accordance with the needs of preserving security in the country, its integrity, and sovereignty. In essence, we are the first society in the world that has broadly and openly taken a critical approach to and has adequately defined, according to its needs, the most delicate service in the state apparatus.

Our concept has been and remains that security is an essential part of self-management and that it is the right and duty of every citizen of our country. The security services as specialized organs carrying out their tasks in the framework of the political system and on the basis of the Constitution and Law, originate from self-managing relations and the grass roots base.

Question: Awareness of the importance of the system of social self-protection is increasing among our people. How do you assess the degree of that awareness and what should be done to make it even more prevalent and so that the system functions more effectively?

Answer: Undoubtedly, there is an increasing awareness of the importance of the system of social self-protection among our working people and citizens. As subjects of social self-protection they are becoming increasingly conscious that only they, in cooperation with the specialized services, can guarantee the continuity of the revolution, preserve social and personal property, the integrity of society and their own personal integrity. In many municipalities, local communities, and work organizations there are well organized social self-protection functions -- commissions, coordination boards, councils, units, and so on. In these organs thousands of our citizens have a good and responsible role.

I must say, however, that in some environments social self-protection is still based on a forum work method, or exists only on paper.

An even more effective functioning of social self-protection and its constant essential and organizational improvement will be achieved by even further organized political activity, timely and more complete information, and the spread of a culture of security, particularly with regard to the activity of the perpetrators of hostile and other criminal activity and the methods by which they can be uncovered and suppressed.

Question: Our country has more or less always been exposed to pressures and attacks by the external and internal enemy. However, it appears that in recent times the opponents of self-managing socialist development and nonaligned foreign policy, by making use of our economic difficulty and other contradictions, are becoming increasingly vocal. How do you assess the present security situation in our country?

Answer: The geostrategic position of Yugoslavia, its socialist self-managing social system, and nonaligned policy on the external plane are constant causes for various attacks against us.

At the present moment I think that the basic cause of our political and security problems is the unfavorable economic situation, which the enemy is attempting to use for his own ends.

One of the main aims of our opponents today, in a complex economic situation and other difficulties, is to create an impression of a crisis of the socialist self-managing system and the inevitability of changes in the direction of imposing a bourgeois, or rather bureaucratic-dogmatic system.

However, it should be said that the impression is often given that the enemy forces are more numerous than they really are. If all this was more precisely measured it would be seen that they are few in number and without significant influence in society. Certain circles abroad, through their information media, are creating an artificial impression of the severity of our problems and the number of opponents of the self-managing socialist system.

Question: What, at the present time, characterizes nationalistic activity?

Answer: It is quite certain that at the moment nationalism presents an increased danger. Almost all hostile structures are resorting to nationalism. They are all coming up with theses on the threat to "their" nations or nationalities, in an attempt to present themselves as defenders of their interests. A part of this activity is directed toward "reexamining" the gains of the revolution and post-war development, the works and personalities of the most prominent revolutionaries and leaders, particularly Comrades Tito and Kardelj. Recently they have particularly stressed their theses on the need for a revision of the constitutional concept of the Yugoslav federation.

It is characteristic that certain Serbian and Croatian nationalists speak about the needs for their joint involvement under the banner of the struggle for human rights and freedom. They discuss the physiognomy of a kind of third Yugoslavia, which of course would be neither self-managing nor nonaligned, which is on the same wavelength as the ideas of the extreme emigre movement and certain anti-Yugoslav circles abroad.

I do not differentiate forms of nationalism according to whether they are large or small. Every form of nationalism is aggressive primarily toward its own and also toward other nations.

That is because, given the enormous technical and technological advances, mass communications, and so on, nationalism is objectively becoming the most reactionary ideology in politics, economics, and culture.

Nationalism is also dangerous because in some situations its theses can be attractive to people who are not nationalists; as was the case following the counterrevolutionary attempts in Kosovo, when some theses of Serbian nationalism fell on the fertile ground of those who thought that this was one way of defending themselves against Albanian nationalism.

Nationalism is also very dangerous in the sphere of cultural creativity. Here attempts are sometimes made to create antagonism among various national cultures and to form the idea that culture is in conflict with politics.

The security service monitors this and takes necessary measures for criminal action or punishment for offenses.

Socio-political organizations should have a primary role in the struggle against these deviations: the Socialist Alliance, the LCY, the Socialist Youth Federation, and the trade unions. This is also necessary because the application of purely administrative measures could be dangerous for our democratic system. However, the problem lies in the fact that socio-political organizations, in my view, have not been sufficiently active, and that our cadres do not enter into open dialogue on the question of anything which is unacceptable for Communists or even hostile. At party meetings and meetings of socio-political leaderships some discussion does take place; but in public, on public platforms, in the information media, this does not exist or is inadequate. Why not write down and publish our conversation, and we will see which side people take. I am deeply convinced that they will not side with the enemy.

Question: There has been public discussion of nationalistic incidents during sporting events. How do you explain this phenomenon and the phenomenon of so-called punk Nazism and incidents involving the daubing of swastikas? It is sometimes said that young people are coming under the influence of fascism.

Answer: There have been nationalistic excesses during some sporting events. It is obvious that in such environments the pedagogical institues and socio-political organizations have failed. A part of the blame should also be borne by the sporting organizations themselves, who did not instruct the sportsmen and fans in the correct form of sporting behavior, and for whom the only goal was victory at any cost. We really should not allow groups of a dozen hooligans to turn a sporting competition into something essentially opposed to the basic ideas and aims of sport. As for the second part of the question, it would be a mistake to conclude that young people are being influenced by fascism. It is a question of individual excesses about which more should be said by sociologists, psychologists, pedagogues, and others. I also believe that young people have not been infected by nationalism. We must have faith in the young generation because even what is happening in sporting competitions should be described as hooliganism and corrupt activities by fans rather than nationalism. The basic problem of young people is the lack of adequate organization and work by the Socialist Youth Federation, which still too often acts as a forum organization.

Question: Comrade Secretary, how do you assess the situation in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo?

Answer: The situation in Kosovo is better than it was. The political subjects in the province are on the offensive; the security forces are more organized, more capable, and more active. The irredentists are not succeeding in organizing incidents on a broad scale.

A consciousness of belonging to Yugoslavia is prevailing among people and an awareness of the fact that life here is better and more secure than in Stalinist Albania. This is a success, above all, for the political forces in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

However, although the nationalists and irredentists in Kosovo have been suppressed, they are still active. The irredentist forces have withdrawn deeper underground. The axis of their activity is still the slogan -- "Kosovo, a republic" -- and their aim an "ethnically pure Kosovo," as a step toward the formation of a Stalinist "Greater Albania."

The problem of pressure to emigrate from Serbs and Montenegrins still exists. This problem is still unresolved. We are doing everything possible to create a stable situation in which everyone -- Serb, Montenegrin, Albanian, and others -- will feel that no one can harm them and that they are safe and secure.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania is still carrying out an intensive anti-Yugoslav campaign directed at encouraging irredentists and provoking national intolerance in Kosovo.

Question: It appears that anarchist liberals are active as well as the various nationalist and Albanian irredentists. What characterizes their activity?

Answer: Activity by anarchist liberals has become more obvious recently. Under the slogan of so-called democratic freedom they have attracted interest in their activity from some nationalists clericalists, and, what is particularly interesting, Cominform elements. Some perpetrators of this activity attempt to make use of scientific, cultural, and artistic establishments and associations and some information media for their subversive aims. Their efforts to present themselves as a kind of intellectural opposition, which would act parallel to organized socialist forces, are obvious.

The common basis of all these ideologically varied groups and individuals -- from the ultra-left to pure rightists -- is anticommunism, or rather, an orientation toward undermining socialist, self-managing, and equal intra-national relations in Yugoslavia.

At this level, Croats, Serbs and other nationalists, clerical nationalists, anarchist-liberals, and former Cominformists and their dogmatic-bureaucratic sympathizers, find a common language. The reactionary part of the clergy is also involved in these efforts, particularly in the activity of nationalists.

Question: It is well known that our country is constantly exposed to external pressures. Can you say something more about this?

Answer: It is indisuptable that the activity of foreign intelligence services against our country has been increased. Yugoslavia is the subject of their constant investigation, not only because of its geostrategic position, but because of the content of its social development and the present economic situation. Besides this, foreign services are trying to influence our internal problems.

I maintain that there is not one so-called dissident group in Yugoslavia that is not linked in some way with certain forces and reactionary circles abroad, which skillfully manipulate them, sometimes without them being aware of it.

One of the well-known strategists in the West has stated, among other things, that in the coming period in Yugoslavia it is necessary to even more boldly "assist and give publicity to the opposition groups -- dissidents, humanists," that it is "equally important to help separatist and nationalistic forces, because they are the natural enemies of communism and the communist ideology. The ideology of nationalism is stronger than the ideology of communism." He particularly emphasized that this card should be played in Yugoslavia, and that cultural-ideological infiltration is of exceptional importance in the ideological struggle against communism.

It is quite incomprehensible that a number of our intellectuals whom the West calls dissidents, have not realized that they are being used in various forms of psychological warfare. What usually happens to such people is best illustrated by the case of the Soviet writer Solzhenitzyn. He is, without doubt, well-known throughout the world as a writer, albeit anticommunist. And in the past a great deal has been frequently written about him in Western information media. However, when certain circles decided that he had fulfilled what the party intended for him, Solzhenitsyn was simply forgotten, or rather cast aside. How long will our people, who are being written and talked about at present and whose "artistic creativity" is being emphasized to such an extent, be used in this or a similar manner? It is certain that in the foreseeable future they will not be needed and will be forgotten and cast off.

Lack of vigilance in some environments makes the work of foreign intelligence services easier. The impression is created that a liberalistic attitude toward the protection of security interests is prevalent among them. Individuals do not realize that we are living in a delicate international situation which demands appropriate behavior.

Question: One gains the impression that hostile emigres have renewed their activities recently. What are the reasons for this and how are these activities manifested?

Answer: It is true that hostile emigres have stepped up their propaganda activity in the hope of encouraging the involvement of those of like opinion abroad, and individuals in the country.

Emigres of Albanian origin and irredentist groups abroad are continuing to develop subversion and propaganda activity against the SFRY. The organizers of such operations are in contact with Albanian intelligence service points. The chief factors are people who earlier were leaders of illegal organizations and groups in Kosovo and who fled abroad. There are quite a few former political prisoners among them.

The authorities in a number of Western countries continue to have a somewhat tolerant attitude toward the anti-Yugoslav activity of hostile emigres, being slow to bring criminal charges and releasing the culprits prematurely.

Question: You said fascist emigres are trying to dissuade tourists from visiting Yugoslavia. Have these attempts had any effect?

Answer: Last year, attempts were made to dissuade foreigners from coming to Yugoslavia, but the effects of such attempts were negligible. I may say Yugoslavia has always been one of the most open and at the same time most secure countries for foreign tourists, and remains so.

Furthermore, foreign tourists themselves have drawn attention to the high degree of personal security they enjoyed in our country.

Question: International terrorism continues to be fairly widely in evidence in the world. Can our country be spared such criminal acts as the recent killing of the Turkish ambassador?

Answer: With the exception of the assassination of the Turkish ambassador, Yugoslavia has not been subjected to acts of international terrorism. Our system of social self-protection has certainly helped in this regard. Furthermore, our stand in regard to international terrorism remains unaltered. We consider it to be a crime and that it should be suppressed. We shall make it quite clear to all potential perpetrators of acts of international terrorism that such attempts will be vigorously prevented in Yugoslavia. We shall not permit international terrorism in Yugoslavia, nor shall we allow it to be conducted against other countries from our territory.

Question: In the past, you have pointed out the danger of drug addiction, and continue to do so. Can you tell us what dimensions this phenomenon has taken on in our society?

Answer: I have always laid emphasis, and still do, on the fight against drug addiction because I believe too little is known about the dangers it brings. The number of drug-users has increased in many of our towns. Over the past year there have even been several dozen deaths, chiefly among young people. So far, our community is not taking sufficiently effective measures to suppress this phenomenon. What is involved is a social evil which should be the target of all subjective forces, including sociopolitical organizations such as the Federation of Socialist Youth. The youth organization leadership rarely debates this, if at all. On the other hand, members of the internal affairs organs have achieved considerable results in the fight against drug abuse. In the last 4 months alone, 4,500 kg of hashish and more than 50 kg of heroin and other drugs have been confiscated.

Question: So far, Comrade Dolanc, you have mentioned economic crime on several occasions, and have stated that this phenomenon should be suppressed more vigorously. Has action for better protection of social property taken sufficient root in all environments?

Answer: The fight against economic crime is one of the public security service's priority tasks. The state security service is also engaged in these matters because some forms of this have menaced the very bases of the economic, and therefore the political system.

During the last year, important results have been achieved in exposing cases of economic crime, and social subjects are demonstrating greater determination to banish this type of crime more decisively. In 1982, 21,000 charges were brought for economic crimes, which is about 8 percent more than in the preceding year. The increase in the number of registered cases of economic crime is a result of greater success in uncovering them. In addition, the earlier resistance to prosecution for so-called profitable misbehavior has lessened.

The greater frequency of fires, which inflict great damage on our economy, is a serious problem to public security. Investigations usually confirm that these are the result of negligence. Regulations on fire prevention should be implemented more consistently, and irresponsibility and negligence should be punished considerably more harshly.

Question: Comrade Dolanc, the public is interested in progress of the investigation into the Medenica case.

Answer: This is a serious criminal case, as is shown by the length of the investigative proceedings in Switzerland. I believe that the investigation will soon reach its real and just conclusion. In connection with this case, it is quite clear that there were also other shortcomings besides crime. I personally condemn most of all individuals that went abroad for medical treatment when there was no need to do so. Comrades Tito, Kardelj, and Bakaric -- though seriously ill -- did not want to go abroad. Medicine is highly developed in our country and can compete on an equal footing in almost all branches with the achievements made throughout the world, but individuals occasionally seek medical treatment abroad; an end should be put to that.

Question: Yugoslavia is an example of an open community that cooperates with other countries in various fields. What cooperation is there between our security organs and the corresponding services in other countries -- for instance, in the struggle against crime, drug addiction, and terrorism?

Answer: Yugoslavia is truly an open country. Visas have been abolished between us and 54 countries. One out of four citizens has a travel document and about 800,000 of our citizens are abroad on temporary work or for some other reason. Over 20 million foreigners visit our country every year.

Our country's security service successfully cooperates with a large number of various countries' services. To this end, we exchange over 30,000 bits of information a year with foreign security organs. We maintain constant radio and telephone links with over 50 countries. Our country is a member of Interpol, the international criminal police organization, composed of more than 130 countries. We have concluded international agreements with about 50 countries on providing criminal-legal assistance or extradition of criminals. All this helps us deal more efficiently with various forms of crime, especially its organized aspects. We cooperate successfully in the suppression of international terrorism, illegal traffic in addictive drugs, forgery and distribution of forged Yugoslav and foreign money and securities, in the search for the perpetrators of criminal offenses, and so forth.

Question: In accordance with our regulations a considerable part of the work done in the field of internal affairs falls under the jurisdiction of the republics, provinces, and municipalities. How is the unity of these organs achieved in such a system in view of the fact that the country's security is indivisible?

Answer: Our country's security is indivisible and consequently the entire system of security has been appropriately organized by defining the functions of the federation and the responsibilities of the republics and the provinces in this field. There are also legal instruments which make it possible to adopt special measures if security is seriously threatened in the country and its individual parts.

Security services and organs in our country maintain good functional unity and unity of action. There is a fully formulated methodology for combined action and mutual assistance in carrying out the work. All questions of mutual interest are dealt with regularly and efficiently.

Question: Comrade Secretary, what is being done to further raise the effectiveness of our security organs?

Answer: As I have already said, the basic strength of our security lies in the numerous factors of social self-protection.

As for the security organs, their effectiveness depends on the human factor and material possibilities. With regard to the standard of our cadres there has been progress in all the republics and provinces, as well as in the Federal Secretariat. Qualifications and the age structure continue to improve. Nearly 25 percent of the total number of personnel are regularly involved in various forms of expert education, training, and improvement.

As for the level of technical equipment one should note that, thanks to the understanding shown by the social community, we have done a great deal over the past years -- though not to the same extent in all parts of the country -- to equip the service with communication equipment, vehicles, ships, computer equipment, crime technology equipment, weapons and so forth. Our orientation has been that whenever possible we should be supplied by the country's own industry.

While positive results have been achieved in training of cadres and improving technical equipment, certain questions of the material position of the members of the internal affairs organs still remain unresolved. In a considerable number of these organs personal incomes lag behind the general trend. The militiamen's work conditions in militia stations are not satisfactory, and so forth. Particularly pronounced are the housing problems which face newly-recruited militiamen and other cadres. We believe that in the future solutions will be found more quickly for these problems.